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International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,667 22/91 ** PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1991 ESTABLISHED 1887

Tomorrow's NATO: A Mobile Force for Post-Cold War Era

Deterrence to Local Threats Is Core of Revised Strategy

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A new-look NATO — emphasizing mobile, multinational forces — will be unveiled this week by alliance defense ministers at a meeting in Brussels set to reshape Western forces to handle post-Cold War crises in Europe.

The most significant change will be the departure of at least two-thirds of the more than 300,000 U.S. troops who have been stationed in Europe, according to U.S. and other allied officials.

As the North Atlantic Treaty Organization undergoes the most sweeping transformation in its half-century history, Germany will still supply the bulk of Western ground forces in Europe.

German armored and infantry units will be twinned with U.S., British, Dutch and other allied forces in Germany so that, as the foreign presence is cut back, NATO can still operate on a reasonable military scale.

France, while publicly remaining on the alliance's margins, seems likely to continue quietly expanding its practical involvement in NATO.

President François Mitterrand appears to have backed off from his earlier effort to remodel military relations between the United States and the European Community, U.S. and French officials said Sunday.

Although Dick Cheney, the U.S. defense secretary, said in Paris on Sunday that no European force should be set up that might weaken NATO, other U.S. officials, including William H. Taft 4th, the U.S. delegate to NATO, have said repeatedly that Washington had no objection to seeing the NATO force also have a skeletal command that would enable it to operate on occasions as a European force under the Western European Union. The union is nine-nation regional defense group that has served as a consultative body in the past.

The new military mainspring of NATO — to be called the Ace Rapid Reaction Corps — will consist of about 70,000 European troops and U.S. attack helicopters and other air power designed to be sent quickly enough anywhere on the European continent to head off or at least contain a military crisis.

This emphasis on using military power for "crisis management" is the centerpiece of NATO's new thinking about its strategic role now that the threat of Soviet forces in Europe has receded.

Instead of arming to halt an onslaught through Germany, NATO now wants to be able to send a strong signal, by rapid-force deployments, capable of deterring a local threat.

The Western plan — which roughly halves the allied forces in Germany — will go ahead even if Soviet troop cuts are held up by disputes about the treaty on conventional forces signed last year in Vienna, officials said.

"Even if the treaty is never ratified," a U.S. official said, "it's going to be implemented by budget cuts in the West and by Mr. Gorbachev in Moscow."

NATO allies will start planning their new version of an integrated force of three army corps in Europe, and looking for the money to pay for retooling and replanning their forces for this new form of cooperation.

NATO's new spearhead will be an army corps of four divisions, mostly based in Germany and probably commanded by Britain, which will provide about half of the permanent nucleus of the force, officials said.

Britain is the only European ally that has kept up the military capability to send heavy armored units to combat theaters outside Europe. For the Gulf war, Britain sent a heavy division from Germany, while France, the only other ally with overseas military commitments, sent only a lightly armored desert force.

The U.S. role in the force will be small but critical: helicopters and ground attack warplanes with precision-guided missiles that operated in close coordination with ground forces in the Gulf war.

The United States also has a monopoly on big cargo planes to deliver troops and on spy satellites that enable commanders to plan where their troops should go.

The NATO force will also include two mixed divisions: one drawn from Dutch, Belgian and German forces, the other from Italy and Turkey. Planned to function

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Alexander Joe/Agence France-Presse

Members of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front waving weapons Sunday after capturing the air force base at Debre Zeit.

Shooting Erupts in Addis Ababa

Guerrillas Capture Port on Red Sea and Main Air Force Base

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Heavy gunfire broke out around the presidential palace in the Ethiopian capital late Sunday, witnesses reported, and rebels warned that planes should not attempt to use the city's international airport.

A column of tanks and armored personnel carriers moved through Addis Ababa about two hours after the heavy firing began, but then the capital became quiet.

Rebels slicing through the remnants of the Ethiopian Army earlier encircled the city in a final push to strengthen their hand in peace talks with the Ethiopian government that begin in London on Monday.

In a radio broadcast late Sunday, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Front warned that aircraft should not attempt to land or take off from Addis Ababa's airport, saying its guerrillas had heavy artillery.

The crackle of weapons fire broke out across Addis Ababa as darkness fell and continued into the night. Tracer bullets lit up the night sky and the gunfire was heavy at times in the hills around the presidential palace, but it did not appear to be a coordinated battle.

Twelve government T-54 tanks rumbled down the avenue from the palace and disappeared in the direction of an army base. It was not clear if they intended to engage the rebels.

The shooting in Addis Ababa followed further spectacular successes Sunday by the rebels.

Diplomatic sources said the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, whose fighters surround Addis Ababa, had captured the main air force base of Debre Zeit, 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the city.

A few hours earlier the rebel group's main allies, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, captured the Red Sea port of Assab — the last remaining port in government hands and the country's economic lifeline.

In San'a, Yemen, a government official said that the Ethiopian Navy escaped en masse across the Red Sea.

The official said 12 Ethiopian vessels carrying 3,000 people arrived early on Sunday at the southern Yemeni port of Mocha. "We believe it is the entire navy," he said.

Fourteen Ethiopian military aircraft and 11 civilian airliners of Ethiopian Airlines landed at the international airport in Djibouti on Sunday. The military aircraft included 12 helicopters and a MiG-23 fighter.

Earlier Sunday, there were chaotic scenes at Addis Ababa's airport, where hundreds of foreigners, many working for United Nations organizations, tried to leave the county.

Prime Minister Tesfaye Dinka left for U.S.-brokered peace talks in London as the head of an 11-man delegation, saying his priority was to agree to an

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For Ethiopian Jews and Israel, New Challenges

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A wondrous feast was under way in the basement banquet hall of Jerusalem's Diplomat Hotel. Hundreds of Ethiopian Jews, newly arrived in an emergency airlift, sat around tables and tasted the cuisine of a strange new world: fresh thick loaves of Sabbath hallah bread, olives and Israel's ubiquitous breakfast yogurt.

There was a problem, however. Many of the Ethiopians, their life experience limited to primitive farming, had no idea how to open the foil seals on their plastic yogurt containers.

Nor were they sure what to do with the fresh sliced tomatoes and cucumbers on their tables. In the end, much of the breakfast was left behind, to be cleared away by puzzled Israeli volunteers.

The culinary culture clash offered a first sign of the enormous challenges about 14,000 new Ethiopian immigrants will face in adapting to the fast-paced, high-technology life in Israel.

Flown in this weekend with little more than the rough clothes on their backs, the Ethiopians arrived in a country that not only differs vastly from their own, but is already overwhelmed by the problems of housing and employing immigrants.

The evacuation, called Operation Solomon, was the most intensive rescue airlift in Israeli history. It was completed Saturday less than 30 hours after it started.

Military officials said the airlift involving 34 Israeli and one Ethiopian aircraft proceeded smoothly, despite the rebel advance on Addis Ababa and near collapse of the Ethiopian government.

At its height, the operation transported more than 1,000 people per hour, and 28 planes were flying simultaneously, officials said.

Sources said that Israel paid $35 million to the Ethiopian authorities, under Acting President Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, in exchange for their cooperation.

Officials said U.S. diplomatic pressure also helped persuade the Ethiopian government to allow the exo-

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Kiosk

Thais Report 213 in Jet Blast

BANGKOK (AP) — An Austrian charter airliner carrying more than 213 people exploded over Thailand early Monday, the police said. A police sergeant major, Charan Palung, said he saw the Lauda Air jet blow up in a huge fireball 160 kilometers northwest of Bangkok.

The police official said the jet carried 213 passengers and an undermined number of crew members. He said eight bodies had been recovered.

The authorities at Don Muang International Airport in Bangkok said the Lauda Air flight NG004 had taken off from Bangkok for Vienna, but they had no immediate information on its fate.

Lauda Air officials and airport spokesmen in Vienna had no immediate knowledge that anything had gone wrong with the flight.

Spain Socialists Win

MADRID (AP) — With half the ballots counted in municipal elections Sunday, the Socialists remained the leading party, with 39.89 percent of the vote, but the conservatives and the Communist left made inroads in the major cities, the government said.

General News

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Milestone In Soviet Georgia

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Georgia became the first republic in Soviet history to directly elect its president Sunday, and the firebrand nationalist leader, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, was the clear front-runner despite charges that his election would usher in a period of dictatorship.

Election officials in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, reported heavy participation. The turnout is expected to herald a similar flood of voters to the polls on June 12 in the Russian Republic when the largest Soviet republic holds its first popular presidential election.

[Mr. Gamsakhurdia held a clear lead over his rivals in early returns, Reuters reported Sunday night from Tbilisi.

["The tendency is clearly for Gamsakhurdia," said the chairman of the election commission. "I must stress that these are very early, provisional results. But they are reflected in all parts of the country."]

Mr. Gamsakhurdia's popularity is largely based on the belief of voters that he can take his republic of 5.4 million people out of the Soviet Union.

When Georgians voted for a new

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Wojtek Dmoroz/Agence France-Presse

Supporters of Zviad Gamsakhurdia at a rally Sunday as Georgian voters went to the polls.

A Mitsubishi-Daimler Stall

15 Months Later, Alliance Produces Only Questions

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The grand alliance between Daimler-Benz and Mitsubishi has become so low-key in recent months that many analysts are beginning to wonder just how interested the largest companies in Germany and Japan still are in each other.

Edzard Reuter, the Daimler-Benz chairman, devoted only a passing reference to the link with Mitsubishi at the annual news conference this month. He said that talks were continuing but that he could say nothing concrete about them until autumn.

After 15 months the two companies have produced only one agreement, an arrangement to bolster the distribution of Mercedes-Benz cars in Japan, and have otherwise had conspicuously little to say.

"Until we see them actually setting up a plant together or announcing joint production in some tangible form rather than just statements of intent, I think one has to be very cautious," said Stephen Reitman, auto analyst with UBS/Phillips & Drew in London.

"Clearly there is something there but it is not the grand alliance it once seemed," said John Lawson of Nomura Research Institute in London.

The alliance was launched with considerable

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U.S. Will Bar HIV Carriers

By Karen De Witt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bowing to pressure from conservatives, the government has halted a plan to allow foreigners infected with the AIDS virus to enter the United States, according to Bush administration and congressional officials.

The proposed regulation would have reversed a four-year immigration policy that lists infection with the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS, as among the conditions that bar a person from entering the United States. It would have gone into effect on June 1.

The existing policy has been denounced as discriminatory and medically unjustified by public health groups and advocates for people with AIDS.

In January, the Department of Health and Human Services proposed eliminating the HIV infection from the list of diseases barring people from the country and published the proposal in the Federal Register for public comment.

Conservatives voiced strong opposition and the government received 40,000 letters opposing the proposal, leading the health department to shelve it for the foreseeable future. Government officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said they would have to reconsider the policy.

Opponents of the proposed regulation argue that since AIDS is a major public health problem in the United States, people from abroad

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Women GIs Bring Their Front-Line Battle Back Home From the Gulf

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the opening night of the allied push into Iraq in February, as enemy fire lit the sky, one thought kept spinning through the mind of Sergeant Sheri L. Barbato, a U.S. Army records keeper.

"I didn't think women were supposed to get this close to the front lines," she recalled thinking as her unit crossed the border from Saudi Arabia.

Sergeant Barbato, whose vehicle maintenance unit is attached to the 1st Cavalry Division, was not alone in her confusion.

The American public, watching the Gulf war on television, got its first eyeful of American women in expanded military roles despite policies that technically restrict women to noncombat functions.

For women who served in the Gulf war as Sergeant Barbato did, the difference between combat and noncombat was razor-thin.

"There wasn't anything that happened over there to the guys that didn't happen to me," said the sergeant.

She said there were times when she would have welcomed a chance to fight back.

Women like her are returning from the Gulf to reopen the debate on the role of women in the military, and the message is being heard in Congress.

On Wednesday, the House of Representatives voted, 268 to 161, to approve a military budget bill that included a provision repealing restrictions on women as pilots of combat aircraft. The Senate is to take up the measure after the Fourth of July recess.

"There were a lot of cowardly lions roaring in the cloakroom," said Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, who was a sponsor of the measure and is an advocate of rescinding all rules excluding women from combat. "But they wouldn't go out on the floor to vote against it."

"The Persian Gulf helped collapse the whole chivalrous notion that women could be kept out of danger in a war," she said.

"We saw that the theater of operations had no strict combat zone," she added, "that Scud missiles were not gender-specific — they could hit both sexes and, unfortunately, did."

Others say they are not convinced that the Gulf war — because of the terrain, U.S. air superiority and low casualties — was a good test of what the armed forces will be asked to do in the future.

And some argue that the long deployment sharpened, rather than eased, concerns about issues such as pregnancy and child-rearing, which affect combat readiness.

The 35,000 women among the 540,000 troops sent to the Gulf generally got high marks for their performance.

Five women were killed by hostile action; two were taken prisoner by the Iraqis and released.

The military never said it would exclude women from war zones. But it used the laws passed by Congress specifically prohibiting women from serving aboard fighting ships and flying combat aircraft as guidelines to keep them out of combat ground units: infantry, artillery, armor and others.

Captain Carol Barcalow, 32, who served with the army's 24th Infantry Division along the Iraqi border and is now at the Pentagon, said:

"Until the Persian Gulf the American people didn't understand the modern battlefield. Even in noncombat roles women have been exposed to risk for some time."

As 1997 Approaches, Top Hong Kong Banker Is Optimistic

William Purves is chairman of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., the largest bank in the British colony. Carl Gewirtz asked Mr. Purves his views as the countdown continues to the July 1997 reversion of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty.

Q. How do you view the future of Hong Kong?

A. Optimistically. There have been times when the future looked much less satisfactory than today. There is an agreement between Britain and China which I think China by and large intends to stick to. Hong Kong and Kwangtung Province are already reacting to each other in such a way that it will go on whatever the political changes are. Lastly, there will be a lot of young people here who are going to be striving to climb the ladder.

The environment may change — there's going to be more local politics — but it's very difficult to forecast exactly what things will look like by the year 2000. If one knew what China was going to look like, one could have a much better stab at looking at how Hong Kong would be reacting to that.

Q. Given the experience in Shanghai in 1949, can Hong Kong expect to remain the entrepôt it is after it comes under Chinese Communist rule?

A. I'd disagree that China is about to come in and take over Hong Kong as happened to Shanghai in 1949.

Things have changed in China. Lessons have been learned. There's an international agreement, and the people in Hong Kong will have much more of a say in what happens than people in Shanghai had at that time. You must also remember that the central government of China or its agencies have very significant investments here now. I would see those investments increasing. You don't normally set about destroying your own investments.

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Q. Given this amount of confidence in the future, why has a London-based holding company been created to own the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank?

A. We're now a very large group with interest in many parts of the world and it was an anomaly to have the main operating unit also a holding company.

We also said quite clearly that we were beginning to see those outside Hong Kong questioning what the bank would look like as we got closer to the end of the century. If those questions are there and start affecting business then you've got to respond to it. That was another factor.

Q. Are you saying that the bank had run into difficulty attracting deposits in the interbank market?

A. No, absolutely not. We are net placers of funds in the interbank market. But, as we built up our treasury operations — and in the last few years that's been one of our big success stories — particularly in London and New York there have been a small number of players who had some problems with the name, not of the bank, but of Hong Kong.

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Q. But the bank is still a Hong Kong-based institution.

A. We're more than just a Hong Kong institution. We're an international institution based here. It looks as good a place as any to manage an international organization. If that perception changed, we'd react to it. But there's no plan to react to it.

Q. What is the bank's exposure to China?

A. It's significant. China is an important market for us. It's one that we had to make some provision for, but it is not causing us major concern. China pays attention to its credit rating, and by and large the record, although not perfect, is pretty good.

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Q. Where do you see the bank's growth coming from during the next three to five years?

A. This is the fastest-growing part of the world and despite all the pressures of 1992 in Europe, and Eastern Europe, there are a number of big firms that continue to see this part of the world as very exciting. I think we need to be better represented in Europe, but I don't think we have to have a whole rank of offices. Europe's not an easy place and it is difficult for somebody from this part of the world to get a real foothold.

If the world holds together, Asia will continue to grow. It will have difficulties if we get protectionism in the United States followed by protectionism in europe. I hope that doesn't come about, but there's a big lobby out there.

This part of the world and this little village stands for free trade, highly successfully. But if countries in this part of the world cannot sell elsewhere, it's not going to go on growing — even though intraregion trade is expanding. So there is undoubtedly concern here and in China about this problem in America about renewing China's most-favored-nation trading status. We're disappointed that little progress has been made in the Uruguay round of GATT. These are the things that are important in the short term here. In Hong Kong itself, it has to deal with inflation and a number of other problems that are far more important than 1997 to many people here.

MONDAY Q&A

WORLD BRIEFS

Zulu King, at Big Rally, Warns ANC

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The Zulu king told thousands of spear-carrying followers Sunday that the African National Congress was trying to destroy the Zulu nation, and he warned, "Thus far and no further."

King Goodwill Zwelethini urged 50,000 heavily armed Zulus at a soccer stadium to work for peace and desist from taking part in political violence that is tearing apart South Africa's black townships. To roars from the ranks, the king said he had been insulted by the ANC, which accuses the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party of causing the violence. He demanded an apology.

The ANC, the biggest black group, accuses the white government of siding with Inkatha in order to destroy the ANC's chances of becoming the country's first black post-apartheid government. It has withdrawn from power-sharing talks, effectively freezing South Africa's slow transition to democracy, until the government takes several measures to contain the warfare, including banning spears and clubs.

Prime Minister Is Appointed in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal (Reuters) — King Birendra has appointed Girija Prasad Koirala, a strong anti-Communist, to be Nepal's prime minister, the palace announced Sunday.

Mr. Koirala is leader of the Nepali Congress Party, which won 110 of 205 seats on May 12 in the kingdom's first free election in three decades. His government will face strong opposition from the United Marxist-Leninist Party, with 69 seats.

"Improvement of the law-and-order situation in the country will be our priority," Mr. Koirala said. "I hope the opposition will play a role expected of it in a parliamentary democracy."

Nicaragua Approves Property Claims

MANAGUA (AP) — President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro has signed legislation allowing people to claim properties confiscated by the former Sandinista government.

Among the property being sought is a banker's mansion with an alleged $900,000 worth of paintings. The house is occupied by former President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who refuses to leave.

The legislation modified two laws that the Sandinistas passed just before relinquishing power in Nicaragua, allowing their supporters to keep seized properties. About 7,000 claims have been filed.

For the Record

Albania appealed Sunday for coal miners on a hunger strike to return to the surface, saying there existed a possibility of cave-ins. *(AFP)*

About 200 youths rampaged through Mantes-la-Jolie, west of Paris, Saturday night, looting a shopping center and burning cars. *(Reuters)*

A fugitive banker, George Koskotas, key witness in a trial involving the former prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, is expected to be extradited from the United States to Athens this week, the Justice Ministry said Sunday. *(Reuters)*

Correction

An article in weekend editions of the International Herald Tribune misstated the duration of the Mexican presidency. President Carlos Salinas de Gortari will serve until 1994 since his term, which began in 1988, lasts six years. The position of an official quoted in the article, Sergio González Galvez, is undersecretary for foreign affairs.

TRAVEL UPDATE

More French Air and Rail Disruption

PARIS (IHT) — Flights on Air Inter, the French domestic airline, are likely to be disrupted on Wednesday and Thursday due to a strike call by pilots' unions.

More trouble is also in view on the French rails, where a one-day strike for pay increases disrupted passenger services last week. Unions are considering calling work stoppages over a five-day period starting Friday.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Belize, Britain, Gibraltar, Greece, Guam, Sri Lanka, United States.

TUESDAY: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka.

THURSDAY: Andorra, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Haiti, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Seychelles, Spain, Vatican City, Venezuela.

FRIDAY: Brunei, South Africa.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Doug Mills/The Associated Press

President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, boating near their vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine, accompanied by aides.

Pyongyang's Talks With Tokyo Falter

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's negotiations with North Korea to establish diplomatic relations have collapsed, at least for the time being, after Pyongyang angrily refused to allow international inspection of its nuclear installations or to investigate the whereabouts of a woman who the Japanese police suspect was kidnapped by North Korean agents and forced to train terrorists.

Japanese officials say the impasse came after an angry and argument-filled several days of talks in Beijing.

At one point, according to Japanese press accounts of the talks, the North Korean representatives asserted that Japan's conditions for beginning a diplomatic relationship amounted to "an intolerable insult" to their country and a "conspiracy" to portray Pyongyang as untrustworthy.

Tokyo's negotiations with Pyongyang began last year when a powerful leader of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party, Shin Kanemaru, visited the North Korean capital in what appeared like the first step in easing one of the tensest Cold War relationships in Asia.

But Mr. Kanemaru's visit turned into an embarrassment for Tokyo after he suggested that Japan might be willing to pay compensation to North Korea not only for the period of Japan's colonial rule over the Korean Peninsula from 1910 to 1945 — similar compensation was paid to Seoul long ago — but also for the post-World War II era.

The Japanese government later disavowed Mr. Kanemaru's statements.

Since then, another block to progress has arisen: North Korea's refusal to allow inspection of its nuclear plant at Yongbyon.

North Korean officials insist that the plant is for peaceful purposes, but satellite photographs suggest that instead of producing electric power it is designed to produce weapons-grade nuclear fuel.

The country already has an arsenal of Scud missiles that could launch the weapons.

North Korea's leadership has consistently said that it would only permit inspection of the plant after the United States removes all of its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The talks also stalled over a mystery that has captivated the press in Japan and Seoul: Did North Korea kidnap a Tokyo bar hostess in the 1970s and force her to train terrorists in the Japanese language?

The question has arisen from the continuing investigation into the 1987 bombing of a Korean Air jet off of Burma, killing 115 passengers.

A man and woman traveling with false Japanese passports were seized on charges of planting the bomb. The man committed suicide and the woman, Kim Hyun Hui, was convicted and sentenced to death. But she was pardoned in 1989, and since then the South Korean government has portrayed her as an innocent pawn of Pyongyang who was forced to become a secret agent.

Two weeks ago, at a news conference in Seoul arranged by South Korea's security police, Miss Kim identified a woman who trained her in Japanese as Li Un Hye, a 35-year-old Korean who worked during the 1970s as a bar hostess in Tokyo. She disappeared in 1978. The Japanese police say they believe she was abducted and sent to North Korea by boat, though the evidence made public so far is scarce.

North Korea has denied any role in the bombing.

Quayle Has a Theory on Bushes' Ailment

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President Dan Quayle has talked with friends and staff members about the possibility that the thyroid ailment that struck President George Bush and his wife might be linked to "the ancient state of the plumbing and lead pipes" in the vice presidential residence, according to Mr. Quayle's press secretary.

For the eight years Mr. Bush was vice president, from January 1981 to January 1989, the Bushes lived at the century-old house, on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in northwestern Washington.

The thyroid condition, Graves' disease, was diagnosed in each of them after they moved to the White House in what doctors called an extraordinary coincidence.

Now Mr. Quayle and his wife, Marilyn, are wondering whether the plumbing might have had something to do with it, said the spokesman, David C. Beckwith.

"At this point, it is just talk," Mr. Beckwith said, adding that the Quayles might ask whether it would be prudent for engineers to inspect the house.

Although it is rare for both husband and wife to contract Graves' disease, since it is not known to be communicable, scientists have never linked the disease to lead.

Named for a 19th century Irish physician, it is an auto-immune disorder that forces the thyroid gland to produce excess hormone. It has caused Mrs. Bush to experience double vision and the president to suffer an irregular heartbeat.

Mr. Bush was treated with radioactive iodine on May 9 and now takes iodine drops. White House doctors have declined to comment recently on Mrs. Bush's care.

Independent scientific reports have linked the disease to a common bacterium, *Yersinia enterocolitica*, and a virus, but the findings have not been confirmed.

Researchers who reported evidence of a virus said it appeared to be of a family known as retroviruses. But the scientists were not able to identify a specific virus.

■ Bush Relaxes at Vacation Home

Mr. Bush went boating, fishing and golfing during the weekend at his vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine, The Associated Press reported.

He was spending five nights at his summer home, rebuilding his strength after his recent bout with an overactive thyroid.

The president was following doctors' orders not to jog, but he went about his other outdoor activities.

Salinas's Gamble Is a Winner for Mexico

By Mark A. Uhlig
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — When word came last week that President Carlos Salinas de Gortari had won an international prize for environmental conservation, his opponents here, in the most polluted city in the world, could only shake their heads in awe. Whatever else can be said about him, Mexico's president is on a roll.

Two and a half years after winning office in a bitterly disputed election, Mr. Salinas still carries the checkered legacy of his political party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has monopolized Mexican public life since 1929, mixing machine politics with fraud and intimidation as needed.

But in his economic policies and nonstop countrywide campaigning, Mr. Salinas has redeemed his image with a string of conspicuous political victories that have left his opponents in disarray.

Last week, Mr. Salinas's high-stakes gamble on closer relations with the United States moved toward a historic payoff as the United States Congress granted President George Bush expedited authority to negotiate a continentwide free trade agreement — one of the keystones in Mr. Salinas's economic plans.

Progress on the crucial free trade issue, moreover, has been matched by other good news, from the government's windfall oil revenue during the Gulf war to falling inflation to the enormously successful sale of the national telephone monopoly. And for many Mexicans, the president's luck has seemed to spill over into other walks of life.

"In December, Mexico wins a Nobel Prize [Octavio Paz in literature], in May, we win the Miss Universe contest," said a senior government official. "For us, this is all really too good to be true."

As the pieces of Mr. Salinas's aggressive agenda have fallen into place, they have been used to reclaim the popular support his party had forfeited during three generations of pervasive influence on Mexican public life, including continued charges of fraud in recent local elections that ended in lopsided victories for the party, known by its initials in Spanish as the PRI.

The government's technocratic zeal has been paired with intense, sustained efforts to win back the allegiance of poor and left-wing voters whose defection nearly cost Mr. Salinas and his party their hold on power in the 1988 presidential election.

Since that disputed vote, Mr. Salinas has maintained a grueling schedule of personal appearances, devoting at least two days every week to campaign-style visits to outlying cities and rural towns. He has also established a program of direct government aid that this year will permit him to distribute nearly $2 billion for politically important local projects outside the framework of the torpid federal bureaucracy.

To government opponents, the aid program, which is often advertised on the radio, television, and billboards throughout the country, is little more than a giant government pork-barrel program intended to improve Mr. Salinas's image with public money. But the president defends the program as an integral part of his economic plans.

"We know that economic recovery is indispensable, but it takes a long time for its benefits to become apparent, especially for the poor," Mr. Salinas said in an interview. "So, along with the recovery, we needed a program that attends directly to social needs, as an indispensable complement to our orthodox economic policies."

Together with his opening to the United States, which polls show has the support of a large majority of Mexicans, Mr. Salinas's policies have won him a kind of broad public approval that once seemed unthinkable.

But even Mr. Salinas's close advisers admit that fundamental questions remain about whether personal popularity will translate easily into long-term gains for other PRI candidates, either in national midterm elections scheduled for August or in elections that will decide who will succeed him in 1994. Those elections, they say, will be the most important test for a man whose winning streak, for the moment at least, seems to have taken on a life of its own.

Roh Revamps Cabinet In a Bid for Stability

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — President Roh Tae Woo named four new cabinet ministers Sunday, a step his spokesman said was intended to restore stability after a month of turmoil.

Critics of the government immediately complained that the changes would bring more hard-line policies against domestic political opponents.

"President Roh stressed that the government must make all-out efforts to firmly establish legal order and resolve social and economic problems while consolidating the basis for stability," the presidential spokesman said in a televised statement.

A spokesman for the main opposition group, the Reunification Democratic Party, said in a statement: "The cabinet reshuffle goes against the people's wishes for an end to repressive security-oriented policies. It is clear that the president plans to strengthen these policies."

Mr. Roh appointed the former prosecutor general, Kim Ki Choon, 51, as justice minister and Rhee Yong Man, head of the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination, as finance minister.

Jin Nyum, vice economic planning minister, takes over from Lee Hee Il as energy minister. Ahn Pil Joon, a retired four-star general, was named to succeed Health Minister Kim Jung Soo.

Mr. Roh's choice of Mr. Kim proved especially unpopular among government opponents. Mr. Kim served as prosecutor general in 1988-1990, and was noted for his tough stand on political violence.

He prosecuted a top opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, and several aides for failing to report to authorities an illegal visit to Communist North Korea by a fellow party member.

Opposition members claimed the charges were trumped up, and they were dropped last week in a special government amnesty.

Critics also sharply criticized the appointment of Mr. Ahn, a retired army general, as the new social and health affairs minister. Mr. Ahn once headed the powerful military intelligence agency and is regarded as a hard-liner.

Mr. Roh agreed the changes at a meeting Sunday with newly appointed prime minister, Chung Won Shik.

The toll in the sustained protest rose to nine dead on Saturday as a woman student was killed, apparently trampled as she and others fled a barrage of virulent pepper gas in central Seoul.

She was identified as Kim Kwi Jung, 25, a junior at Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul.

The unrest has been the most widespread and serious since 1987 protests forced Chun Doo Hwan's authoritarian regime to concede free presidential elections and the worst President Roh has had to face. *(Reuters, AP, LAT)*

The Weather

Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Snow

North America

With warm, humid air steaming through eastern North America, there will be areas of heavy rain again today. The eastern Gulf Coast will will be targeted. Rain may be heavy in Quebec and eastern Ontario as well as the central Plain states.

Europe

Heavy rains stemming from a storm near the Black Sea will soak the Ukraine and northern Romania today. Chilly weather will remain in southcentral Europe. Hot spots will include northern Russia, western Spain and Portugal.

Asia

Southern Japan will see rainy and cooler today. Some of the rain will be heavy. Thunderstorm downpours will soak parts of southern China. Dry weather will be the rule in Korea and much of China. Hot, steamy weather will persist across Southeast Asia.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
Algarve	20/68	12/53	pc	19/67	11/52	sh
Amsterdam	18/64	8/46	pc	17/62	8/47	pc
Athens	21/69	11/52	c	22/72	13/55	pc
Barcelona	21/69	12/54	pc	21/69	10/50	pc
Belgrade	17/62	7/45	sh	18/64	7/45	sh
Berlin	18/64	9/48	c	18/64	8/46	c
Brussels	18/64	9/48	pc	17/62	9/48	pc
Budapest	18/64	8/47	sh	18/65	8/46	sh
Copenhagen	14/58	7/45	pc	16/60	8/46	pc
Costa Del Sol	24/75	12/53	pc	22/72	11/51	pc
Dublin	21/70	10/50	pc	21/70	9/48	pc
Edinburgh	17/62	7/44	pc	17/63	7/45	pc
Florence	18/64	9/48	pc	18/64	8/46	pc
Frankfurt	19/66	9/48	pc	18/65	8/46	pc
Geneva	17/63	7/45	pc	17/62	8/47	pc
Helsinki	15/59	7/45	c	13/55	8/46	c
Las Palmas	21/70	14/58	pc	24/75	18/60	pc
Lisbon	21/69	12/53	pc	19/67	10/50	sh
London	21/70	12/54	pc	21/70	11/52	pc
Madrid	24/75	9/48	c	21/70	12/53	pc
Milan	17/63	9/48	pc	18/61	9/48	pc
Moscow	20/68	12/54	c	17/63	10/50	sh
Munich	18/64	8/46	c	18/60	8/46	c
Nice	19/67	8/46	pc	21/69	7/45	pc
Oslo	16/60	8/46	pc	17/62	7/45	pc
Paris	18/65	10/50	pc	19/67	11/52	c
Prague	16/60	9/48	c	18/64	8/47	c
Reykjavik	13/55	6/42	pc	6/43	3/37	pc
Rome	18/64	8/46	pc	19/66	9/48	pc
Stockholm	17/63	7/45	pc	17/63	7/45	pc
Strasbourg	18/65	9/48	pc	17/63	7/45	pc
Venice	18/65	8/47	pc	18/64	9/48	pc
Vienna	18/61	8/47	sh	18/64	9/48	sh
Warsaw	16/60	8/46	c	17/63	9/48	c
Zurich	17/62	8/46	c	17/62	9/48	pc

Middle East

Ankara	22/72	8/46	c	21/70	6/43	sh
Beirut	31/87	18/65	pc	29/84	19/66	pc
Cairo	30/86	17/62	pc	32/90	18/65	s
Damascus	31/87	15/60	pc	29/84	16/61	pc
Istanbul	21/70	10/50	sh	19/67	9/48	r
Jerusalem	28/82	19/66	pc	29/84	19/66	s
Riyadh	39/102	19/67	pc	38/101	19/66	s

Oceania

Auckland	18/64	11/51	pc	19/67	11/52	pc
Sydney	25/68	13/55	sh	24/75	8/47	pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
Bangkok	36/97	26/79	pc	34/97	26/79	pc
Beijing	29/82	17/63	pc	29/83	18/64	pc
Hong Kong	33/91	25/77	pc	33/91	26/79	pc
Manila	36/96	25/77	pc	36/96	26/79	pc
New Delhi	39/102	27/80	pc	39/103	27/81	pc
Seoul	20/68	15/60	r	27/80	19/66	pc
Shanghai	29/84	19/66	sh	27/81	19/67	pc
Singapore	34/94	24/75	t	34/94	24/75	pc
Taipei	32/90	21/69	pc	30/90	21/70	pc
Tokyo	23/74	19/67	sh	24/75	20/68	pc

Africa

Algiers	21/69	12/53	pc	25/77	14/58	sh
Cape Town	18/64	8/47	pc	24/75	9/48	pc
Casablanca	32/90	14/57	pc	33/91	14/58	pc
Harare	29/84	19/66	pc	29/85	18/65	pc
Lagos	28/100	25/77	pc	30/103	24/75	pc
Nairobi	29/78	15/59	pc	27/81	16/61	pc
Tunis	30/88	13/56	pc	24/82	10/50	pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	18/64	7/44	pc	18/66	11/52	sh
Caracas	32/90	25/77	pc	33/91	26/78	pc
Lima	23/72	13/54	pc	23/71	17/62	c
Mexico City	30/86	14/58	pc	33/91	18/64	pc
Rio de Janeiro	26/77	17/63	pc	28/77	17/63	pc

North America

Anchorage	13/55	4/40	r	13/53	8/46	r
Atlanta	28/83	19/67	t	28/83	19/67	t
Boston	27/80	18/64	sh	29/85	17/63	pc
Chicago	30/86	16/60	pc	25/84	13/54	t
Denver	26/78	11/51	pc	23/74	9/49	pc
Detroit	29/84	16/60	t	31/87	18/65	t
Honolulu	29/84	19/66	pc	30/86	20/68	pc
Houston	34/93	23/73	pc	35/95	23/73	t
Los Angeles	21/70	13/55	pc	22/71	13/56	s
Miami	30/86	24/75	t	31/88	24/75	pc
Minneapolis	23/85	16/60	t	23/73	14/57	pc
Montreal	27/81	17/62	sh	28/79	14/58	sh
Nassau	32/90	24/75	pc	32/90	24/75	pc
New York	29/84	21/70	c	30/86	21/70	pc
San Fran.	19/67	8/49	s	20/68	10/50	pc
Seattle	19/66	8/47	pc	20/68	9/48	pc
Toronto	27/80	16/60	t	27/80	16/60	pc
Washington	31/88	21/70	pc	32/90	22/71	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, s-snow, f-ice.

All maps, forecasts and data by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1991

MEMORIAL NOTICE

A Requiem Mass and Memorial Service for Graham Greene O.M. C.H. will be held at 11 a.m., Thursday June 6th, in Westminster Cathedral Ambrosden Avenue London S.W.1.

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U.S. Ruling Goes Beyond Abortion, to Freedom of Speech

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The public focus in the new Supreme Court ruling on abortion counseling was on the future of abortion rights, but the enduring legacy of the case is far more likely to be its impact on freedom of speech.

In upholding restrictions on abortion counseling at family planning clinics that receive U.S. government financing, the court made clear in its decision Thursday that the government has broad power, when it decides to spend money, to impose conditions on those who take the funds. If applied beyond the abortion context, the ruling has significant implications for a panoply of government funding decisions.

For the Bush administration and others who backed the abortion counseling regulations, the court's approach is mere common sense. The government, they say, may not stop private citizens from talking about whatever they want — for example, a doctor's discussion of abortion with a patient, or a clinic worker's lobbying against abortion restrictions.

But, they say, when the government bankrolls a program, it is entitled to define its contours, to set policy, and to limit the workplace speech of those who enjoy the benefits of federal funding. In this case, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist said, the government had decided to fund preconception services, not abortion counseling.

Solicitor General Kenneth W. Starr said the ruling, in Rust v. Sullivan, "reiterated the basic principle that when it is funding programs, the government is able as a general matter to make policy choices.

"The government is able to take sides, it is able to have viewpoints, when it is funding."

Others see that power as giving the government a dangerous amount of control over speech, particularly because government financing has become such a pervasive aspect of modern life.

"This says he who takes the king's shilling becomes the king's mouthpiece," said Kathleen Sullivan, a Harvard Law School professor and one of the lawyers who challenged the abortion counseling regulations.

"That really is a step backwards toward a day when the government could use its leverage to bribe people," she said, to say things "that it couldn't bludgeon them into saying."

That approach to federally financed speech, said Walter Dellinger, a Duke University law professor, "is especially alarming in light of the growing role of government as subsidizer, landlord, employer and patron of the arts."

Mr. Dellinger said the ruling would strengthen the government's hand in, for example, imposing restrictions on federally funded art.

The case against the abortion-advice regulations "should have been even stronger than the case in the arts funding area," Mr. Dellinger said. "Those are esthetic judgments. Here the government is taking an ideological position and imposing a politically correct view on a doctor-patient relationship."

In its brief to the Supreme Court, the government likened the counseling restrictions to the government's decision to give a television station a grant to produce a documentary that discusses family planning techniques but not abortion.

"The government's decision to enter the marketplace by 'contracting out' the production of that message does not violate the First Amendment rights of the grantee who voluntarily decides to produce the program," Mr. Starr said.

The clinics challenging the regulations compared them to forbidding government-paid public defenders from informing their clients of their right to remain silent.

The court largely adopted the administration's point of view.

Justice Rehnquist said the government's power to impose conditions on its grants was not an entirely blank check. For example, he said, "the university is a traditional sphere of free expression so fundamental to the functioning of our society that the government's ability to control speech" by attaching conditions to its funds is limited by the First Amendment.

That appeared to leave the government with significant power.

"The court is indirectly threatening the recipients of grants in a great many areas," said Laurence H. Tribe, a Harvard Law School professor who argued the case on behalf of clinics.

Mr. Tribe suggested that the court's First Amendment analysis might be different if the regulations at issue did not involve "the distracting presence of abortion."

But Charles Fried, a Harvard professor who was solicitor general during the Reagan administration, said Justice Rehnquist's interpretation was correct. "To say anything else is to say that the government is not entitled to contract for the delivery of a limited service which includes the delivery of a limited message," he said. "The government as a funder has considerable discretion."

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Gun Lobby Says Ban *In Chicago Is Racist*

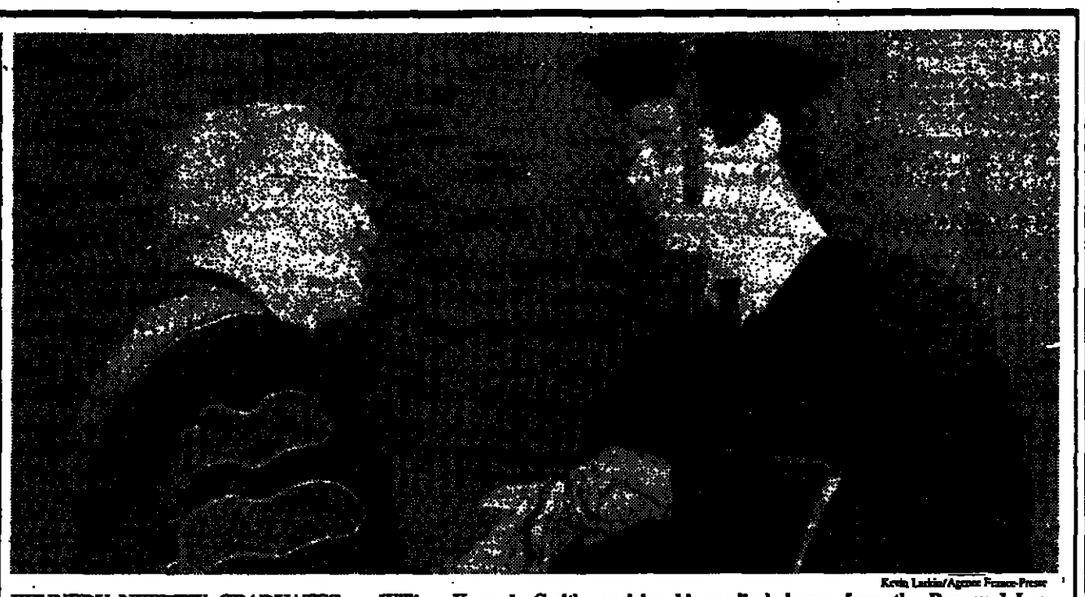
The National Rifle Association says it will sue to stop the Chicago Housing Authority from banning guns from public housing for the poor. The association says the ban discriminates against blacks, who constitute the majority of the tenants.

Mayor Richard M. Daley said Chicago would fight if the gun lobby sues. The police superintendent, LeRoy Martin, called the rifle association's position "irresponsible." Vince Lane, chairman of the housing authority, said, "The NRA should find something better to do with their time than advocating genocide of young black people in public housing."

Marlene Johnson, 65, cheered Mr. Lane's response. "That's telling them," she said. "I've watched too many of us die."

The housing authority has had a no-guns policy for 20 years, but it was not enforced until Mr. Lane became chairman in 1988. Since then, dozens of police sweeps have netted hundreds of firearms.

The gun lobby says the Illinois state constitution prevents a governmental body from banning legal possession of firearms. It offered to sue on behalf of any tenant who is interested.



Kevin Lackie/Agence France-Presse

KENNEDY NEPHEW GRADUATES — William Kennedy Smith receiving his medical degree from the Reverend Leo O'Donovan, president of Georgetown University. Mr. Smith is charged with having raped a woman at the Kennedy home in Florida.

Short Takes

A new Presbyterian confession of faith, or summary of beliefs, is expected to be adopted overwhelmingly by the church's general assembly next month. The summary formalizes the ordination of women, calls on humanity to stop exploiting the earth and holds that God is both motherly and fatherly: God is "like a mother who will not forsake her nursing child, like a father who runs to welcome the prodigal home."

A California judge says the Boy Scouts of America can bar a homosexual from becoming a scoutmaster. Superior Court Judge Sally G. Disco ruled that the Scouts have a constitutionally protected freedom to tell its members that homosexuality is wrong, and that the U.S. Supreme Court has long recognized the right of a group to exclude unwanted members. A spokesman for the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center said the ruling "enforces a false stereotype that gay men or lesbians can't be positive role models to kids." The American Civil Liberties Union says it will appeal.

David Stillman, 14, of Nezperce, Idaho, won the 1991 National Geography Bee in Washington, correctly answering the question, "What type of land form is commonly associated with orographic precipitation?" He answered "mountain" to beat out nine other children aged 10 to 14 and win a $25,000 scholarship.

About People

Flights at government expense by the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, have been cut back on presidential orders, but the jokes keep flying. Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, says of Mr. Sununu, "He won't start a cabinet meeting until the seatbacks and tables are in their full and upright position."

Arthur Higbee

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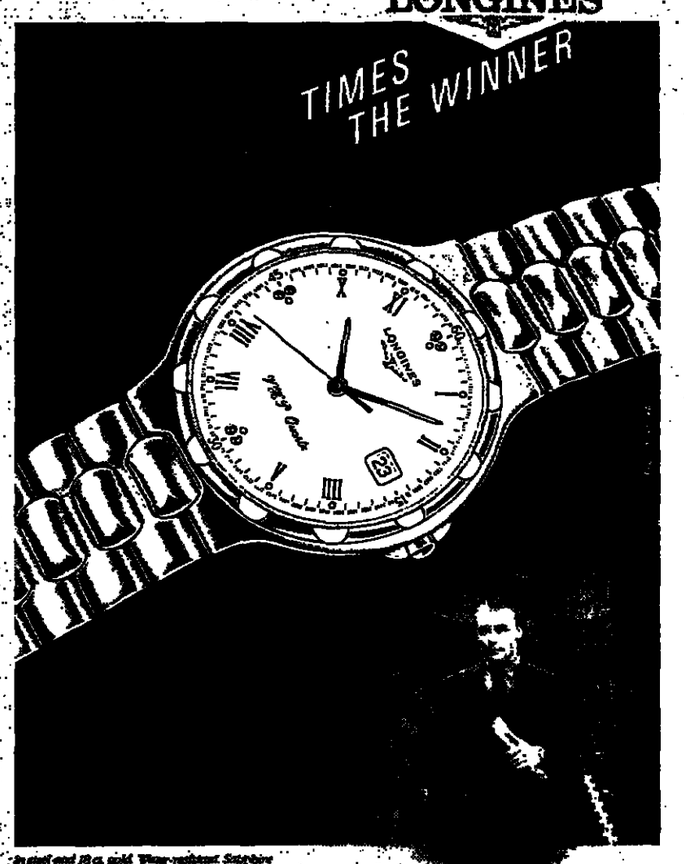

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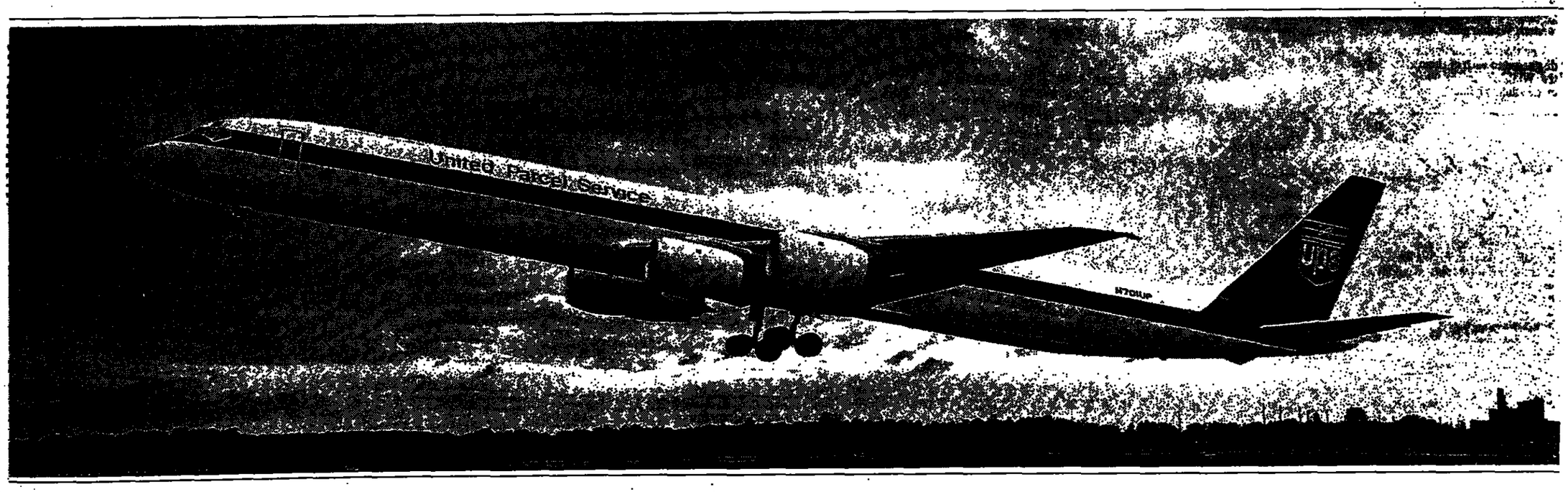

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The Associated Press

With a guard behind them, Sonia Gandhi, left, and her son, Rahul, and daughter, Priyanka, after a Hindu ritual in which Rajiv Gandhi's ashes were put into copper urns.

Police Seek a Man Photographed Near Gandhi

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

MADRAS, India — Indian security authorities have begun circulating the photograph of a man believed to have accompanied the woman suspected of killing Rajiv Gandhi, according to sources close to the investigation.

The latest development came as the government, stung by security lapses that led to the killing of the former prime minister, placed a lid on public information about the assassination Tuesday night.

The killer stepped before Mr. Gandhi and apparently set off a bomb attached to her waist. A total of 17 people died, including the woman, who was said to be in her mid-30s.

A photograph, initially published in the Madras daily The Hindu, showed the suspected assassin flanked by a 12-year-old girl and her stepmother, a Congress (I) Party worker, moments before the explosion. Officials believe that the girl and her stepmother were unwitting victims.

But Indian sources close to the police said that the photograph — which has been widely shown in recent days — was cropped. Near the women stood a man, described as in his 30s, who apparently backed away and fled as the three approached Mr. Gandhi. The picture was taken by a young photographer who died in the explosion.

"There were four persons in the photograph — three women and a man who got away," said an Indian source who examined the picture.

The man was described as well-built, of medium height and wearing a white kurta, or shirt, and white pajamalike trousers, clothing commonly worn northern India and often by Congress followers. Mr. Gandhi, 46, was campaigning in south India, in the town of Sriperumbudur, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southwest of Madras.

The government's Central Bureau of Investigation is distributing the man's picture internally. The agency refuses to release it, sources said, because of fears that the man would be assassinated by accomplices who also plotted the murder of Mr. Gandhi.

The killing was carried out with chilling sophistication. The woman apparently wore, beneath her loose-fitting garment, a specially woven denim belt that held a pad of plastic explosives and steel pellets that made the blast even more deadly, as well as batteries, wires and an electrical switch.

As the woman bowed before Mr. Gandhi to touch his feet in a humble gesture of honor, she apparently activated the switch.

The bomb blew up in Mr. Gandhi's face. Because the woman was crouching low, her skull was blasted away but her face remained intact.

A further detail of the killing was revealed Sunday night. The man who took the picture of the three women took one last, remarkable photo — showing Mr. Gandhi with his apparent murderer, seconds before their deaths.

It shows Mr. Gandhi, looking weary, with a shawl over his shoulders, smiling and touching the shoulder of the beaming 12-year-old girl, who stands to his left. One step behind the girl is the murder suspect, with flowers in her hair.

Rightist Hindus Move to Profit From Gandhi Party's Disarray

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — As India's dynastic, once-dominant Congress (I) Party struggled without success Sunday to find a political heir to Rajiv Gandhi, its rightist Hindu opponents were moving quickly to capitalize on the disarray by proclaiming themselves the country's only hope for stability.

In the midst of a national election suspended until mid-June by Mr. Gandhi's assassination on Tuesday, the Congress Party's effort to find a successor was going slowly and indecorously.

The party's internal squabbling has helped the Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, whose leaders had been arguing for months that the Congress Party was an empty political vessel kept afloat mainly by the charisma of the Nehru-Gandhi family.

Congress Party leaders and supporters continued to declare that predictions of their demise were premature and that the present confusion in the party's ranks was temporary. But as they raced from office to office holding meetings to choose a leader, they did little to silence their critics.

Pranab Mukherjee, the party spokesman, announced Sunday that the Congress Working Committee, the top decision-making body, would be unable to meet until Wednesday to choose a new leader. He attributed the delay to scheduling problems arising from the Hindu ritual of immersing Mr. Gandhi's ashes in holy waters.

Some officials said, however, that confusion and infighting had paralyzed the party in its efforts to find a leader from outside the Nehru-Gandhi family.

Bharatiya Janata, Congress's main challenger in the election, declared Sunday in a resolution outlining its campaign strategy that it now offered the only "beacon of stability" to Indian voters.

The party made clear in the statement that the Hindu revivalists intended to move aggressively to counter any sympathy wave for the Congress Party. Bharatiya Janata presented itself as a solid, confident party, whose clear, if radical, religious message and plethora of leaders now make it an even better alternative to the Congress Party than it was before Mr. Gandhi's death.

Particularly telling of Congress's disarray, according to Bharatiya Janata and other opponents of the party, has been the continuing effort to persuade Mr. Gandhi's widow, Sonia, to join the election campaign.

Many Congress Party leaders think Mrs. Gandhi could attract sympathy, postpone infighting among party leaders and help stem the Hindu revivalist movement.

But Mrs. Gandhi has given every indication that she does not want to accept her husband's political inheritance or become involved in Indian politics, which have become polarized by religious violence.

Mrs. Gandhi, a Roman Catholic, was born in Italy but is a naturalized Indian.

On Wednesday, after Congress Party leaders unanimously elected her their president, without asking her whether she was interested in the post, she issued a terse, polite statement turning them down.

Her statement was consistent with her past. For years, she has exhibited little interest in politics, denying interviews to journalists and has welcoming only a handful of elected Indian officials into her home.

In the last five days, she has appeared in public only at the side of Mr. Gandhi's casket, her head bowed, her shoulder often under the arm of her daughter, Priyanka.

But none of this has stopped dozens of party members from pressing her to change her mind and enter politics.

Statements continue to pour out of party offices urging her to lead the party at least through the election. Her telephone has been ringing with calls from party leaders seeking meetings with her, according to officials.

Mr. Mukherjee acknowledged on Saturday that the party was having little success getting through to her. He said it appeared that she was busy accepting condolences from friends and foreign dignitaries.

If she does not change her mind, at least half a dozen senior Congress Party leaders — including a former foreign minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, and three regional politicians, Sharad Pawar, N.D. Tiwari and Arjun Singh — have been mentioned as candidates to lead the party.

But no clear favorite has emerged. It may be several days before one does.

Serbia on U.S. Aid Reversal: 'Gross Interference'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Serbian television has accused the United States of "gross interference" because of its decision to cut off, and then partly resume, aid to Yugoslavia.

The federal government summoned the U.S. ambassador, Warren Zimmerman, to the Foreign Ministry over the Bush administration's decision, announced Friday, to partly resume economic aid, which was suspended on May 6.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d coupled the announcement with a rebuke to the leadership of Serbia for its "intensified repressive measures" against the rights of the 1.7 million ethnic Albanians in Kosovo Province.

He also said that the Overseas Private Investment Corp. would suspend its risk insurance for new American investments in Serbia.

Mr. Baker said that all economic assistance to Yugoslavia would be conducted "on a selective basis."

A State Department official said this meant that Serbia might face further penalties.

In a sharp commentary on Saturday, Belgrade Television, the voice of the Serbian Republic, said Mr. Baker's "ill-intentioned" statement was "a serious offense to the Serbian people." It accused Washington of "closing its eyes to the violence inflicted on Serbs in Kosovo and in Croatia."

Mr. Baker's announcement, in the form of a statement to Congress, also said that the administration had "some concern in 1991 about rights abuses in the republic of Croatia," both by the Croatian majority and the Serbian minority. But no punitive measures against Croatia were taken.

U.S. economic aid to Yugoslavia, which amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars in the 1950s, has dwindled in recent years. Only $5 million in direct aid was blocked by the suspension. But the United States has consistently backed loans and credits to Yugoslavia by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and that support was also affected by the suspension.

Mr. Baker's action was signaled on Tuesday by President George Bush in a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Ante Markovic of Yugoslavia, in which he said that the United States would reconsider the aid suspension.

In his statement, Mr. Baker praised Mr. Markovic, saying he was acting "constitutionally" while the Serbian leadership was not.

(AFP, NYT)

ETHIOPIA: *Gunfire in City*

(Continued from page 1)

immediate cease-fire and a transitional government in which all opposition forces would be represented.

But one Western ambassador in Addis Ababa said, "The government has nothing left with which to negotiate."

The diplomat said that the prime minister "must sign an unconditional surrender."

"If he does not accept their terms they will just walk in."

The fall of Assab followed the surrender to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front on Friday of the Eritrean capital of Asmara, where about 100,000 government troops had been isolated for more than a year.

Both losses are devastating blows to the government, which analysts say has now lost the 31-year civil war with the separatist guerrillas.

Assab has the government's only oil refinery, and thousands of tons of food and other supplies for Ethiopia's estimated 7.7 million famine victims are stored there.

The advance on the capital by guerrillas of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front forced Ethiopia's military head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, to flee into exile in Zimbabwe last week.

But the the sudden and unexpected departure of Colonel Mengistu — seen as the main obstacle to any peace initiative — failed to halt the rebels.

Foreigners continued to flee the Ethiopian capital during the weekend. As the rebels advanced, 238 French nationals arrived in Paris, having fled on Saturday via Djibouti. About 40 German citizens and more than 100 others left on a flight arranged by the government in Bonn.

The British, Italian, Egyptian and Sudanese governments also evacuated citizens, and the U.S. Embassy again urged Americans to get out of the country.

"We can't order an evacuation like the others," said an American official. "We can only urge them strongly, which we've been doing repeatedly."

He said only an estimated 40 or 50 of the approximately 500 Americans in Ethiopia had elected to go. Most Americans in the country are representatives of multinational companies, aid workers and missionaries. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

CULTURE: *Challenges Ahead*

(Continued from page 1)

dus. On Tuesday, President George Bush sent a letter to Addas Ababa linking Washington's support for a cease-fire and peace conference in the civil war to the release of the Jews.

The United States also persuaded the Ethiopian rebels not to attack the capital or airport while the evacuation was under way, officials said.

Israeli officials said Sunday that they were still grappling with the immediate problems posed by the poor health of the Jews and the haste with which they were evacuated from Addis Ababa.

Israel radio began broadcasting the names of those who arrived in an effort to help thousands of Ethiopians searching for relatives. Many families had been separated since the breakdown of the first, secret airlift of Ethiopian Jews in 1985, and emotional reunions were taking place in hotel lobbies around the country Sunday.

The state radio reported that the government had made an agreement with rebel Ethiopian forces under which several thousand Jews remaining in rebel-controlled territory also would be evacuated. But a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the ministry had no information on the arrangement and that no evacuation was imminent.

Israeli news organizations provided extensive coverage of the airlift, and many Israelis reacted euphorically, descending on the reception centers to donate food and clothing or simply to introduce themselves to the Ethiopians.

Nevertheless, officials seasoned by past experience with Ethiopian immigration cautioned that the popular excitement — and the political boost it gave to the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir — might not last for long.

"A lot of people are excited, but really more because of the achievement of the Army," said a veteran American Jewish activist. "Once the initial excitement is over it will be hard. The fact is that there is a color problem, in the sense that a lot of Israelis don't really identify with these people."

The sometimes severe problems faced by the Ethiopians who arrived in Israel during the 1980s has been a consistent sore point in national discussion. More than 700 of the 7,000 Jews who arrived during a secret airlift from Sudan in the mid-1980s are still living in supposedly temporary "absorption centers."

Officials say they have learned from the experience of the first wave of Ethiopian immigration, and will benefit this time from the existing, Ethiopian-Israeli community.

2 More Die on Eve of Ireland Talks

Reuters

DUBLIN — The Irish Republic and Northern Ireland were hit by a weekend of violence as a temporary truce crumbled.

Protestant extremists from British-ruled Northern Ireland crossed into the republic in a raid Saturday and killed a council member from the Irish Republican Army's political wing, Sinn Fein.

Then, in Belfast, IRA terrorists killed a British soldier and critically wounded another in a bomb attack.

"This was a cowardly murder carried out by terrorists who have nothing else to offer the province but death after death," an army spokesman said.

Early Sunday morning, two policemen were wounded in a car bomb explosion in Cookstown, County Tyrone.

The violence appeared likely to erode optimism over peace talks aimed at returning Northern Ireland to self-government after 17 years of direct rule from London.

Gunmen from both sides of the sectarian conflict had agreed to a cease-fire when the talks were launched last month by Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, Peter Brooke.

The Ulster Freedom Fighters, fighting to keep the province British, warned after the shooting of the council member at his home that there would be more killing unless the IRA halted its "Protestant genocide."

GEORGIA: *Soviet Republic Is Voting for a President*

(Continued from page 1)

parliament in October, Mr. Gamsakhurdia was elected president of that body. He was one of the leading voices in Georgia's declaration of independence from the Soviet Union last month.

Voters interviewed leaving the polls in Tbilisi told Reuters that they were supporting Mr. Gamsakhurdia primarily because he provided the best chance of freedom from the Kremlin.

One voter, however, walked away from the gaze of police before acknowledging that he voted for Mr. Gamsakhurdia's chief opponent, Valerian Advadze. The voter said Mr. Gamsakhurdia "is no democrat, believe me. People here are afraid. It's like the old days."

In the worst of the old days, thousands of Georgians died from repression or starvation when Stalin, a native Georgian, was running the Soviet Union. Mr. Gamsakhurdia, 52, was a jailed dissident.

As Georgians went to the polls, Mr. Gamsakhurdia held a press conference in Tbilisi during which he denounced Boris N. Yeltsin — expected to win the presidency in the Russian Republic next month — for signing a political and economic agreement with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

At the same briefing, the Georgian leader maintained his stance against journalists who question his views or motives, ordering a reporter from the U.S. government's Radio Liberty to leave the room. He called the reporter a provocateur and said Radio Liberty had accused him of using soldiers to force citizens to vote for him.

With five opponents, Mr. Gamsakhurdia must win more than half the vote to avoid a runoff.

For about three months, Mr. Gamsakhurdia and his parliament have been fighting with residents of South Ossetia, where many want to break away from Georgia and join the Russian Republic.

In Tskhinvale, capital of the area where dozens of people have been killed in the civil strife, residents were not allowed to vote in the Georgian election after Mr. Gamsakhurdia stripped the area of its autonomy.

■ Independence Alliance

Nationalist groups from six Soviet republics announced Sunday that they had agreed to join forces to campaign for independence, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The six — Armenia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania and Moldavia — declined last month to join the nine other Soviet republics, which agreed in principle on a new union treaty.

NATO: *A New Emphasis*

(Continued from page 1)

as airborne units, they could join the British core force to be rushed to crises on the alliance's northern flank or into the Eastern Mediterranean.

Planning for the force and training will be multinational, too, but will prolong NATO's tradition of insisting on an "integrated military command" — meaning that even in peacetime, alliance forces train with tactics and a chain of command that would go into effect almost automatically in a crisis.

Britain's prominent role in the force has been confirmed despite initial doubts in Bonn, where the government initially sought looser arrangements that would have facilitated cooperation between the NATO force and a similar but independent European force, perhaps under the authority of the Western European Union.

But German objections have faded in recent weeks as French and other European leaders have watered down earlier positions in favor of a strong move by the EC to stake out a role for itself in defense. Mr. Mitterrand, in particular, now seems inclined to avoid a national debate about possibly revising France's military doctrines of independence.

As a result, France and Spain both seem unlikely to have formal roles in the interyention force. Joint training, however, remains possible.

AIDS: *Ban Will Go On*

(Continued from page 1)

who are infected with the virus that causes the disease should be excluded.

"I'm very pleased that they woke up to the absurdity of this proposal, and I hope it stays buried in the bottom of a circular file in the deepest innards of the bureaucracy," said Representative William E. Dannemeyer, Republican of California, who opposed the rule.

"It was ludicrous what they were saying. On the one hand they say AIDS is a major problem; on the other hand they say that we should take in HIV carriers with impunity."

"This is a perfect example of political cowardice," said Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts.

"This is just some raw meat that George Bush can throw to Republican primitives so he can get on with what he's really interested in: foreign policy."

In February 1990, the Centers for Disease Control recommended that AIDS and all other contagious diseases except tuberculosis, which can be spread through casual contact, be removed from the list of diseases used to bar people from entering the United States.

The change followed protests of the immigration regulation by numerous organizations, including the National Commission on AIDS, the World Health Organization and the International Societies of the Red Cross.

ATTENTION ALL U.S. CITIZENS LIVING OVERSEAS

The World Federation of Americans Abroad will hold the Second World Conference of United States citizens abroad on June 25 and 26, 1991, in Washington D.C.

The World Federation of Americans Abroad is comprised of four American overseas organizations: American Citizens Abroad, the Association of Americans Resident Overseas, the European Council of American Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas, all representing tens of thousands of Americans overseas.

Its areas of concern are citizenship, voting rights, tax obligations, access to earned social benefits, education, business competitiveness, security for U.S. citizens overseas, and general U.S. policy toward its citizens abroad.

The two-day conference will include Congressional hearings and panel discussions on subjects of concern to Americans overseas.

If you would like to attend the conference, please fill out the form below and mail with a check to the order of WFAA in the amount of US $200.00 to WFAA, c/o AARO, 49, rue Pierre-Charron, 75008 Paris, France. For further information, please call (33 1) 42 56 10 22 or fax (33 1) 43 59 77 03.

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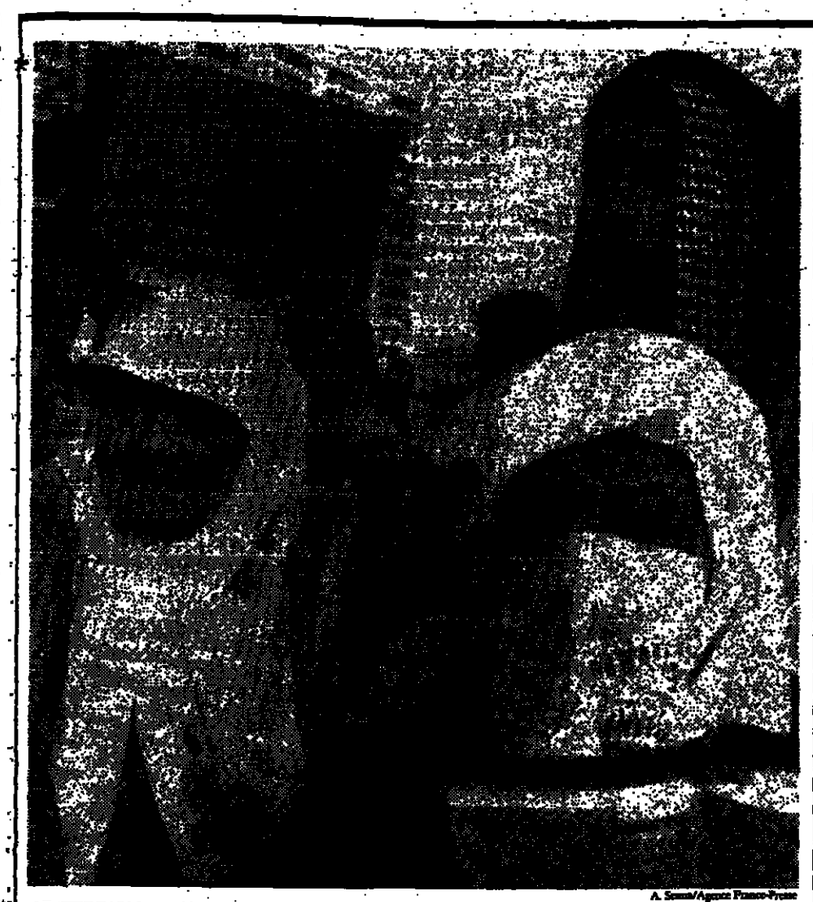

A. Sosna/Agence France-Presse

ALGERIANS RALLY — Two women waving Korans during a demonstration organized Sunday by the Islamic Salvation Front in Algiers. A fundamentalist call for a strike to protest the rules of Algeria's first multiparty election on June 27 was largely ignored, the government said.

'Convergence of Interests': Iran Warily Eyes U.S.

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — Looking back on momentous times, Moussavi Khoeniha could not disguise a twinkle of pride.

As the spiritual leader of the militants who seized the U.S. Embassy here in 1979, taking 52 Americans hostage for 444 days, he encouraged the takeover, he said, and thus helped mold Iran's revolution. "Today," he said, "there is no shah and the United States has no base in Iran."

But these days the cleric is caught in a more complex debate about the United States. And, although discussion is still defined by the anti-American orthodoxy of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who died in 1989, some Iranians seem to be reaching slowly and cautiously for different ideas.

"Personally, I am strongly against the resumption of relations with the United States," Mr. Khoeniha said. "I do not think Iran currently has the readiness, as far as public opinion is concerned."

Mr. Khoeniha belongs to what outsiders term the radicals in Tehran's political hierarchy, meaning that he stands opposed to the so-called pragmatic policies of President Hashemi Rafsanjani. He recently started a newspaper called Salam to promote what many here see as the fading but still significant cause of Khomeini fundamentalism.

Mohammed Larijani, by contrast, is a senior presidential adviser and one of the pragmatists who are seeking a more liberal theocracy still rooted in strict observance of Islam.

"I believe personally that, in the security of the Persian Gulf, there is a convergence of interests with the United States," Mr. Larijani, a former deputy foreign minister and a current member of Iran's National Security Council, said in an interview, suggesting a "marriage of convenience" between the two without formal ties.

Yet, he added, even those Iranians sympathetic to a resumption of relations with Washington "are suspicious."

"They think that the United States wants to fool Iran, dominate Iran, interfere in Iran," he said.

The inference from both conversations was that whatever other issues block a resumption of ties between Tehran and Washington, Iran's convoluted inner politics preclude much progress in overcoming what Mr. Larijani termed a lack of confidence.

"We don't have any confidence in the United States," he said, "and they don't have any confidence in our intentions."

The debate over the relationship with the United States seems symptomatic of the far wider struggle for Iran's soul that consumes the political energies of both factions. "The radicals are on the wane," a European envoy said, "but they can still sting and obstruct."

The so-called radicals control the Majlis, or parliament, and exert influence through other institutions: government ministries in which their followers predominate; village mosques, and Islamic associations on university campuses and elsewhere. They may seize an issue — for instance, accusations that Western relief for Kurdish refugees is deficient — to prod the authorities to reassert their revolutionary credentials.

But after the strictures of the revolution under Ayatollah Khomeini and more than a decade of war and decline, the radical message has lost some appeal.

Asked whether radical influence was declining, Mr. Khoeniha said: "Your question is correct. Islamic fundamentalists are in a different situation now than when Ayatollah Khomeini was alive."

For the moment, Iran seems unlikely to abandon a perception of Washington, bred over 12 years, as the ogre that once bent Iran to its will. "The hostility toward the United States is not right now a problem that differentiates the two groups," Mr. Larijani said.

But, he said, Washington and Tehran share an interest in a peaceful and stable Gulf region, and in reliable oil markets.

So there could be, even without diplomatic relations, what he termed a "marriage of convenience" whereby the United States helped rid the region of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq by promoting a coup and sponsored a "regional security arrangement," or a "United Nations monitoring group with U.S. participation."

Saudi Fundamentalists Call for a Freer Society

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — A group of religious scholars and members of the Muslim clergy have presented King Fahd of Saudi Arabia with a petition demanding the creation of an often-promised consultative council through which Saudis who are not members of the royal family could participate in governing.

A copy of the petition bears the signatures of scores of men who appear to come largely from the religious and academic establishment, which is profoundly fundamentalist. The petitioners say the document was signed by hundreds of university professors and religious scholars.

Several Saudis noted that religious leaders had always enjoyed easy access to the king and the rest of the Saudi royal family. They said that what was notable in the petition was the call for wider representation, protection of human rights and an end to corruption. Such demands are usually associated with Saudi liberals.

The petitioners call upon the king to install a consultative council of "completely independent" advisers known for their integrity and expertise, who should "not be subjected to any pressure" as they perform their functions.

The petition calls for a revision of laws to ensure that they conform with the Koran and Islamic jurisprudence and to forbid interest rates and other bank practices that the Koran forbids.

In what appeared to be an answer to the demands, the king's brother, Prince Salman ibn Abdulaziz, who is the governor of Riyadh, said in a statement to visiting military dignitaries last week that Saudi Arabia had emerged stronger from the Gulf crisis because of the sound leadership of the present government and the king.

Stressed at various points in the petition was the need to rid the government of corrupt officials and to show "seriousness in the pursuit of all officials without exception, especially high officials, to cleanse the government of whoever is convicted."

The petitioners also call for "justice" in the distribution of wealth in Saudi Arabia and for the creation of a powerful, well-equipped army to defend the country. This demand appeared to reflect veiled criticism of the king's decision to invite hundreds of thousands of American soldiers to defend Saudi Arabia after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August.

Finally, the petitioners call for the protection of human rights and warn against behavior that tends to "wound the individual's dignity."

A Saudi businessman said the petition, which Arab officials say was delivered on May 18, was not in itself "an earth-shaking event here." But the fact that the normally conservative religious establishment showed an inclination to give Saudis a greater say in their government, he said, is "part of the reactive evolution brought about by the Gulf crisis everywhere in the area."

Kurds Are Pouring Into D'hok

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

D'HOK, Iraq — Truckloads of Kurdish refugees poured into the provincial capital of D'hok over the weekend, raising hopes among allied military commanders that the Kurds might return to their homes sooner than expected.

Although it was too early to tell if the refugee crisis had taken a new turn, officers said they were surprised by the large numbers of Kurds going through their checkpoints in northern Iraq and entering D'Hok.

Soldiers at the checkpoints reported that 36,000 people had passed them Friday, when the allies extended their operations to this city to help restore services and to provide a physical presence that might persuade the Kurds that it was safe for them to return.

Thousands more arrived in cars and trucks Saturday.

While precise figures were not immediately available, it was clear that the city was livelier than it had been since early April, when it was nearly emptied as an estimated 1.5 million Kurds fled northern Iraq for havens in Turkey and Iran.

Lieutenant General John Shalikashvili, the U.S. Army officer in charge of the allied relief operation, cautioned that the 36,000 figure might be inflated, for he questioned whether 12 percent of D'Hok's original population had returned in a single day. Even so, the general said, a reverse flow seems to have begun in earnest.

Getting D'Hok resettled is considered essential to resolving the crisis and making it possible for the 21,000 allied troops involved in the operation, including 11,700 Americans, to go home themselves.

Tens of thousands of refugees remain along the mountainous border with Turkey or in scattered tent cities in the Iraqi north. Most are from D'Hok, which lies outside the allied zone created as a Kurdish haven, and they have said they would not return unless their safety was guaranteed.

While the expanded allied operations in D'Hok are technically not an extension of the security zone, they are a signal to the Kurds that foreigners are on hand to protect them against the government of Saddam Hussein.

D'Hok remains far from normal. In an incident Saturday, about 2,000 Kurds attacked a police station, wounding several Iraqi policemen, witnesses said.

But a significant sign of progress is the closing of all but one encampment in the Turkish mountains.

The only mountain camp still functioning — Cukurca, with about 42,000 people — should be empty in five or six days, General Shalikashvili said. He added that allied operations in Turkey were likely to wind down by mid-June.

ACROSS

1 Festival
5 Zasu of films
10 —— Plaines, Ill.
13 Soviet sea
14 Direction indicator
15 Maize
16 Harry Woods's 1927 hit song
18 Hebrides island
19 Army chaplain
20 Stylish
21 Stumble
22 Sharp taste
25 Composed
27 Wind up
30 Legal wrong
32 Intl. pact
33 Malicious gossip
35 Swiss river
37 Goes horseback
40 Half of an avenger's motto
43 Autumnal beauty
44 Actor Rip ——
45 Something forbidden
46 Composer Bartók
48 Subject of Thoreau's "Walden"
50 Inexperienced
51 Despot
53 Cupola's locale
55 Soft drink
56 —— Jima
58 Procrastinate
62 —— out (exhausted)
63 From —— (occasionally)
66 "Thanks ——!"
67 Wind: Comb. form
68 Niblick, for one
69 Ginger
70 Be aware of
71 Speaker's platform

DOWN

1 Breathe laboriously
2 Air for Aprile Millo
3 Cheryl or Alan
4 Wide-awake
5 Recompense
6 Apr. is its month
7 Orderly
8 Commotions
9 Nobel's land
10 Kind of salesman
11 Comic Kovacs
12 Something easy
15 Military honor
17 Thrash
23 A Beery
24 Dishonest gain
26 Pub missile
27 A Dutch treat
28 Girl in an old song
29 A little at a time
31 Boy Scout unit
34 Forbearing
36 Faux pas
38 Sicilian menace
39 —— up (arrive)
41 Weblike membrane
42 Part of A.D.
47 Loos and Ekberg
49 Fuddy-duddy
51 Pulitzer Prize novelist: 1981
52 Strong string
54 Foul smelling
55 Trade
57 Portent
59 Cremona coin
60 Mine, to Jacques
61 Cravings
64 Bad ——, German spa
65 Low, digit

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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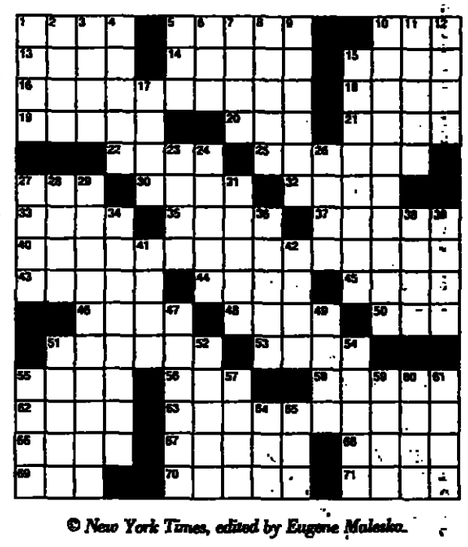

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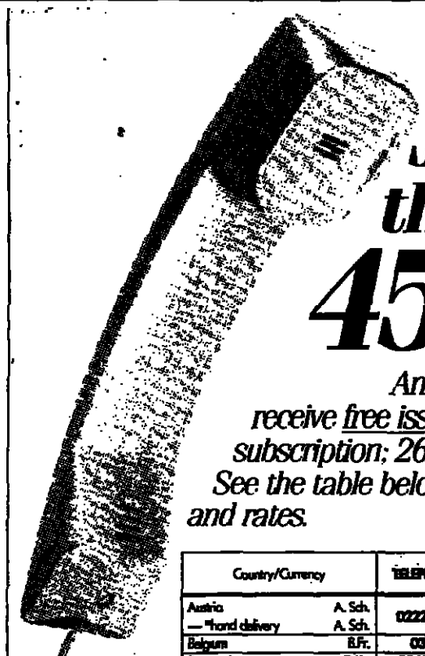

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OPINION

Aid for the Soviets

Whether Mikhail Gorbachev actually attends the industrial democracies' summit meeting in London or not, he and his country will weigh heavily on the conversations there. He has asked the seven democracies to invite him because he wants to make the case for Western aid on a very large scale to support economic reform in the Soviet Union. The deterioration of the Soviet economy in the past half-year has been dire, and there is no sign that this decline is slowing. An economic collapse is not in the interest of the West.

But the central question is whether the West can do much to help the Soviets before they have done a great deal more to help themselves. President Gorbachev is talking about a very large Western commitment of support to get his change of course fairly started, the money presumably to be delivered as the reforms begin. Most of the Western governments are leaning toward the opposite view. They want to see serious progress before they make any commitment. Any large aid effort would be organized under the International Monetary Fund, and the IMF has clearly stated that reforms will have to be tangible and substantial, functioning over a period of many months if not a couple of years, before it will want to put serious money into the process.

There will certainly be aid to the Soviets, beginning almost immediately, for humanitarian purposes. The descriptions of conditions there are beginning to require a response. The European Community has just agreed to donate $170 million in surplus food, of which it has mountains, to Soviet orphanages, hospitals and so forth. If it finally goes through, the subsidized $1.5 billion sale of American grain will be justified chiefly on similar grounds.

Beyond that, what can and should be done? It is going to be important not to let the debate in the West fall into an all-or-nothing choice. If the question is a pledge of $150 billion or nothing, the answer will certainly be nothing. Too much in Soviet politics is unstable, suggesting the possibility of backsliding. Too much of the Soviets' diminishing wealth is still going into the military. The grip on the Baltics is still too tight.

But the West can offer much useful aid without going instantly to huge numbers. Some of it can take the form of advice, and some of it can constitute alliances with private Western businesses. The Soviets' chief source of hard currency is its oil industry, and oil production is now falling. Western oil companies could help the Soviets reverse that decline. While the IMF may not want to lend to the Soviets for the present, it is a reliable source of technical advice on economic policy and management. While shipping in Western food can help in a crisis, for the longer term the Soviets' greater need will be help, again mainly technical, in reorganizing their agriculture and food-handling networks.

The Soviet Union is a country with enormous resources, and its present poverty is being caused by the misuse of them. To raise productivity will require better technology, better organization and above all a different political climate. Whether the Soviets need huge foreign loans is an issue that can be left to next year. What they need immediately is a strong and consistent showing of Western support, some of it in the form of money but much of it in other forms, as they begin the arduous labor of simultaneously rebuilding their economy and their political system.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Letting Korea Down

What a difference four years make. In 1987, street protests by South Korea's radical students spurred Roh Tae Woo, then standard-bearer for a military regime, to initiate profound democratic changes. This year, protests have locked Mr. Roh, now president, and a student activist minority into a deadly, pointless confrontation.

It is a Korean affair. But the United States, which fought a war in the name of South Korea's freedom and maintains a garrison there, has a keen interest. Americans need to recall how radically South Korean politics have changed since 1987.

Then, as now, demonstrations flared when police killed a protester. Then, as now, the government was unpopular and tainted by corruption. But there the parallels end. In 1987, street protests were the best approximation of democracy under a dictatorial regime. Now they are the vehicle of a minority unwilling to exploit available democratic channels — including a presidential election late next year.

Mr. Roh deserves some of the blame. Despite his impressive achievements, he has slipped back toward more authoritarian ways, and his party retains holdovers from the military regime. The resignation on Wednesday of Prime Minister Ro Jai Bong offers a timely chance to clean house.

Mr. Roh's worst mistake was last year's merger of the ruling party with two opposition groups. That gave the government parliamentary majorities, but channeled real opposition toward the streets. Striking the right balance between party cooperation and competition is one of the harder challenges of democratic transition. Public reaction shows that Mr. Roh got it wrong.

He has boldly embraced former foes like the Soviet Union and China, hoping that they will press North Korea toward moderation and change. Yet he has done far less to relax the Cold War legacy in South Korean politics. The government recently adopted minor changes in the harsh National Security Law, and on Thursday granted amnesty to some 250 people charged with political offenses. Yet perhaps three times that many political offenders remain in jail. Unofficial contacts with the North remain subject to severe punishment.

Student radicalism is a serious threat to South Korean democracy. Although there is no longer much danger of violent protests provoking a military backlash, the radicals' crude simplifications and easy recourse to violence threaten to drown out the subtle political choices that democracy is all about. Many young Koreans seem to have absorbed this lesson: The vast majority of Korea's several million students have not taken to the streets.

Some of their elders would do well to show comparable political maturity. Koreans, with their impressive economic achievements and political gains, deserve better than this violent annual show.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Too Many for Hong Kong

Poor Hong Kong. After a year of relative respite from unwelcome "guests," it is again being flooded by Vietnamese boat people seeking to use it as a stepping stone to the good life in the United States, Canada and Australia. The exodus has brought the total number of Vietnamese in Hong Kong to over 50,000, the highest figure since 1979, and officials have warned that they are fast running out of accommodation.

Reflecting widespread public anger over the continuing arrivals (88 percent of people surveyed in a recent opinion poll said the boat people should be pushed back to sea, even if they drown), the Legislative Council has refused to vote money for building new camps, and many members want an end to the first-asylum policy which allows Vietnamese to land.

Cruel though it may be, this demand is entirely understandable and justified. Since 1975, when the North Vietnamese Communists took over and extended their sterile rule to the South, sparking off a massive exodus, Hong Kong has had to play reluctant host to some 200,000 fleeing Vietnamese. So long as these were victims or potential victims of political persecution, and the developed countries were ready to take them in, Hong Kongers were willing to shoulder the burden of temporarily providing for their care. But it has long become clear that the vast majority of boat people, most of whom in fact travel much of the way by road, via China, are no longer genuine refugees fleeing persecution but are economic migrants fleeing poverty and seeking a better life abroad.

If the Vietnamese are entitled, as they and their sympathizers abroad believe, to go and settle where they wish because their own country offers them little, what of the tens of millions in China, Eastern Europe, Mexico and Central America who also suffer poverty and deprivation at home and yearn to improve their lot elsewhere? Few voices, if any, are to be heard saying that all these people have an absolute right to impose on their richer neighbors. Yet this is precisely what Hong kong was told in December 1989 after it sent back 51 of its then 56,000 boat people to Vietnam. The outrage that this provoked in the West, particularly the United States, was so vociferous that the British government had to give up thoughts of further mandatory repatriation for those deemed not to be genuine refugees. Hong Kong is now paying the price for this.

Vietnamese will remain there permanently because they are not welcome anywhere else, including those countries which most sternly tell Hong Kong that it may not force them to return home. In fairness to Hong Kongers, the government should insist that these countries immediately reopen their own doors to the boat people. If they decline, Hong Kong will have to close its own.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

Syrian Thrust Worries Israel

The new "brotherhood, cooperation and coordination" pact between Lebanon and Syria is a classic example of an unequal treaty in which the stronger partner, Syria, inevitably comes to dominate the foreign and defense policies of the weaker. Israel's government is understandably disturbed. The situation, though, may not be as threatening as some think. Syria's interest in keeping the Lebanon-Israel border quiet for now may in fact be equal to Israel's. It is more than possible that Syria will move to restrain those forces in southern Lebanon — Palestinians and pro-Iranian Lebanese Shiites — whose militancy and cross-border attacks invite Israeli retaliation. The question is whether an Israel grown nervous over Syria's continuing arms buildup will have the patience to wait and see what develops, rather than moving preemptively in response to its fears.

— Los Angeles Times.

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Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel 472-7768. Tlx: RS56928 Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Krangnick, 50 Gloucester Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170 Mng. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx: 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

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Wake Up to This Special Time in Moscow

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The news from Moscow confirms that the Soviet reform movement has been vigorously (if tippily) relaunched, but the news from Washington suggests that the American response is still hesitant and perhaps prudent to a fault.

Mikhail Gorbachev has once again invested his political stock in his country's liberals and their prescriptions for immediate radical surgery on the Soviet political and economic crisis. But George Bush is tending to act as if Mr. Gorbachev were still under the baleful influence of the anti-reform Kremlin conservatives whose star began rising last fall.

The administration's juggling of the matter of inviting Mr. Gorbachev to the July summit of the Group of Seven industrialized democracies underlines the point. The residual impression of several different days and phases of official commentary is that Mr. Bush is unprepared to take a vigorous initiative putting the West in the driver's seat and simply does not want to be put on the spot by giving Mr. Gorbachev a prominent forum to lobby for billions in aid.

Contrast this caution with the administration's readiness to act fast when Mr. Gorbachev first put the question of German unification on the international agenda. Nail it down quick, said the Bush team, move before the political sands in Moscow shift. On this basis, a grand success for American diplomacy was soon consummated.

Now an even richer prize has come into view: the possibility to bring about the vast and permanent structural change that would render Soviet reform truly irreversible. Western depression in the last six months at seeing Mr. Gorbachev set his face against the future should have sharpened appreciation of this sort of change.

There is a pervasive official reluctance to see the new promise of these latest Soviet internal developments. The administration observes with some trepidation a growing public tendency to put the burden of decision and movement on Washington: to invite Mr. Gorbachev to the London G-7 summit, for instance, or — what some call the "big bang" approach — to put up the large sums that Mr. Gorbachev is now seeking from the West. This latter approach is dismissed as dangerous and out of the question, given the distance that the Soviet Union still has to go on political questions like democratization, Baltic independence and arms control and on organizing economic reform itself.

Rather, the administration wants the burden of decision and movement to fall on Moscow: to flesh out the intriguing "one-plus-nine" agreement of the union and the nine republics, to commit to a step-by-step process focused on specifics like defense-industry conversion, private sector development and technical cooperation — specifics in which the American contribution is much more in advice than in aid. Washington is again warming to the idea of special associate status for Moscow in the International Monetary Fund — in American eyes the key international tutor in financial discipline.

The administration's thinking is not without its own logic, and certainly it matches some of the political and economic circumstances of a conservative president operating under a tight budget. But will it suffice to enable Americans to exploit what may be a rare and fleeting opportunity in the turbulent Soviet passage?

The "big bang" theory is too simply dismissed as a sentimental, wasteful, unbankerly handout. In fact, its American advocates link aid to high, hard standards of political and economic performance. The further argument can be made that any help should come not from America's foreign aid pocket but from its military pocket, since the gains to be expected from helping to move the Soviet Union, or its remains, to democracy and the market will do far more for American security than could far vaster sums spent on defense.

What needs most to be understood is that this is a special moment in Moscow. Events appear to be producing a state of affairs in which the Soviets can perhaps actually start meeting the conditions that Westerners rightly pose for aid.

This goes well beyond the necessarily problematic political future of a Mikhail Gorbachev or a Boris Yeltsin. Some leading Soviet reform figures say that their country will proceed regardless of the West's response. But who would deny that prospects can be improved, and the pain diminished, and the American benefit increased, with intelligent aid? This is the potential that the Bush administration continues to have trouble grasping.

The Washington Post.

India: Grieve for Rajiv but Not for a Corrupt Party

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — It seems a heartless thing to say, but much of what has been written about the murder of Rajiv Gandhi is pious falsehood.

It is right to take one's hat off to a brave and well-meaning man, to join the grief of his family, and to abominate yet another political assassination — because, yes indeed, this sort of death does diminish us all.

It is not right to go on to suggest, as so many have, that the killing of Rajiv Gandhi is probably the end of India, because he was somehow an indispensable man. That misunderstands both the durability of India and what is chiefly wrong with that unhappy country in 1991.

Rajiv was indispensable, it is argued, because only someone with the name of Gandhi could hold the Congress Party together, and only the Congress Party can hold India together. The first part may be true. We shall soon see. But the second part is not true. It is, in fact, almost the opposite of the truth.

To be sure, the bomb at Sriperumbudur killed Rajiv Gandhi at an uncommonly bad moment, even by India's standards. The country has three secessionist wars going on at the same time. It is on the brink of a large economic crisis. Its majority Hindus and minority Muslims are glaring tensely at each other, as a Hindus-only party soars into the political sky to challenge the India-for-everybody secularism of the past 40 years. And the Hindu majority is itself shaken by a violent new realignment of power among its component castes. It would be a brave man who said that India would certainly survive all this intact. Yet the hard fact is that much of what is now wrong with India is the fault of the Congress Party. To say that only the party can save India is therefore deeply implansible.

In its nice, blurry-edged way, India is too much like the one-party states of the old Communist world. Being India, of course, it has many different parties, and it runs genuinely free elections, and its press (but not its television) is vigorously free. But the Congress Party has been the Indian government for almost the whole of

India's Congress Party contains the same sort of reform-blocking forces as Gorbachev's party.

India's independent life, which is why by 1991 Congress shows the mark of the one-party beast.

The party contains many men who are honest liberals in politics, and would honestly like to liberalize the rule-bound, inward-looking, permit-ridden economy that Congress itself has created over the past 40 years. But the party also contains too many men who, because of its long near-monopoly of power, are by now hopelessly arrogant and corrupt.

These are the apparatchiks of India, and they are as deadly to the hope of change as are the apparatchiks of Russia. Their arrogance shows in the Congress Party's frequent manipulation of state governments (which is one reason why some states want to get out of India), as well as in the skill with which they outmaneuver their more liberal-minded colleagues in the central government.

The corruption shows in the fact that Rajiv Gandhi, for all the good intentions with which he came to power, never got within a mile of breaking the network of bureaucracy, kickbacks and favor-dispensing that keeps the Indian economy moving at snail's pace. And it is partly because the economy is so snail-like that many Indians, despairing of a modern future, have turned to backward-looking alternatives like the Hindu revivalist party that is now doing so well.

If India is to be saved, it must destroy the power of the self-serving apparatus that established itself during the years of Congress domination. That means breaking the party, at least in its present shape. The fact that Congress is indeed an all-India party, because it includes Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, is now less important than the fact that it contains the same sort of reform-blocking forces that have frustrated Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Communist Party.

It is not hard to picture the realignment of politics that this would make possible. On one side would be the decent part of the old Congress Party, reunited perhaps with the defectors who have lately abandoned it in despair, and reinforced by like-minded people from some of today's small parties — an alliance of Indians who want to have a modern capitalist economy but wish to balance that with a commitment to secular egalitarianism.

On the other side would be a religious-flavored party of more conservative bent, but less chip-on-shoulder than today's Hindu revivalists because it would see that India was at last moving forward into the modern world. In its own Indian way, this new pair might be not unlike the politics of social democrats vs. Christian democrats in many European countries.

Getting from here to there will not be easy. The next few years are going to be turbulent. But so they would have been even if Rajiv Gandhi's murder had not whacked the kaleidoscope into a different pattern.

And India, remember, is an enduring sort of place. There was a time when it seemed that the southern states wanted to break away from the Hindi-speaking belt along the Ganges in the north. It didn't happen. There was a time when the Ganges belt seemed to be in revolution against Rajiv Gandhi's mother, in one of her dictatorial moods. It faded away. For people in Western countries, to whom a shared language is part of the badge of identity, it is hard to realize the sense of Indianness that still holds most of multi-language, multi-religion India together.

What will not hold it together is the exhausted, panic-stricken party that in the past few days has been trying to shove poor Rajiv's shy Italian-born widow into its leadership, just so that it could still have the name Gandhi on its banner. India deserves a new pattern of politics.

International Herald Tribune.

Burma: Deny Legitimacy to the Discredited Junta

By Josef Silverstein

PRINCETON, New Jersey — "At present we cannot find any organization that can govern the country in a peaceful and stable manner." With those words last month, General Than Shwe, deputy commander of Burma's armed forces, broke the ruling junta's promise to the United Nations that power would be transferred to an elected government after the national elections held a year ago today.

Instead, the military rulers, organized as the State Law and Order Restoration Council, have systematically destroyed the opposition's challenge to their rule.

In the last 12 months there have been two important political trends in Burma. In the heartland, where the army dominates, there have been arrests and suppression of civilian political leaders, members of the Buddhist religious orders and others who were believed to challenge military rule. In the border zones, where ethnic minorities have been waging civil war for 40 years, a few men from the heartland who were elected in 1990 took refuge, proclaimed a provisional government and sought to continue resistance to the military dictatorship in Rangoon.

What does the future hold in this unequal contest? In the heartland all resistance has ended as the military continues its policy of intimidation, arrests and murder of anyone it considers a threat to the junta.

To prove its ability to lead the nation and win international approval, the junta concentrated on economic development by encouraging foreign firms to establish partnerships with the government or the few private companies founded after 1989. It also encouraged foreign companies to take up mineral and timber concessions. These projects instantly brought millions of U.S. dollars to the military government in the form of "signature" money or as a share in growing trade. This income quickly filled the depleted national treasury.

Cross-border trade with China and Thailand was once controlled by the minorities. It provided them with funds and weapons to fight the central government. This trade has been largely taken over by the government, which has captured control of strategic portions of the border in the southeast and used treaties and concessions in the north.

The junta also used the past year to continue to relocate thousands of people away from the cities, as well as from historic areas such as Pagan. Relocation is a means of controlling the population. It also gives the illusion of improving overcrowding and poor housing in major centers.

The junta announced recently that universities and other institutions of higher learning, which had been closed for three years, were to reopen. Clearly, the military is confident that the students no longer threaten its rule.

The army has increased its own strength by expanding recruitment and acquiring new weapons, including aircraft.

Through military campaigns and offers of amnesty, the armed forces have won over some minority groups. Defections by members of smaller minorities in the Democratic Alliance of Burma (the umbrella organization of the resistance) or by fragments of larger groups have weakened, but not broken, the resolve of the alliance to achieve a negotiated settlement. The alliance and a provisional government formed by its members in December want to convene a representative national conference, write a genuinely federal constitution and form a democratic government.

The minorities and the resistance are able to continue the civil war in their own areas but are not able to defeat the military in a direct armed contest for control of the whole of Burma. If political change and democracy are to come to the country, the world community must lend a hand. At present, various nations sell weapons and share in the rape of Burma's natural resources. Others, however, apply limited pressure to bring about reform by withholding aid and loans and by publicizing the human rights violations by the military.

The United Nations has a compelling obligation to concern itself with the well-being of the Burmese people. Since 1989, the UN Commission on Human Rights has taken up the issue of military abuses in Burma. This year, after a report by its special representatives, the commission adopted a strong resolution to keep the issue on its agenda. In 1990, 20 countries sponsored a resolution at the General Assembly calling for an end to repression in Burma and establishment of democratic government. While the resolution did not pass, it was held over until the next session of the assembly later this year where its language will be tougher and more sponsors are likely to emerge.

The junta contends that its legitimacy comes from recognition by other states and its willingness to honor international obligations. But this assertion has no basis in international law. The Achilles' heel of the military rulers of Burma is legitimacy. Removing it would destroy the main argument used to justify the army's right to rule.

If countries are serious about their international obligations under the UN Charter and want to help the Burmese in their hour of need, they can begin by disqualifying the ruling junta from occupying Burma's seat in the United Nations.

The United Nations should also adopt a resolution calling upon member states to halt all trade, aid and investment in Burma until the people recover their right to rule themselves. Without the inflow of capital, the junta would be hard-pressed to support its growing army and meet its financial obligations. Loss of international standing and financial aid could play a key role in forcing the Burmese military to honor its promise to transfer power to elected representatives of the people.

The writer is a professor of political science at Rutgers University and author of several books on Burma. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

A Rogue Regime Goes Too Far

THE BURMESE people, on May 27, 1990, expressed their will in a national election. They returned candidates of Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy in 80 percent of the constituencies. But the junta, explaining that the people had voted for the wrong parties, did not allow elected representatives to proceed to the legislature. What can be offered in mitigation for an army clique that imprisons citizens — for 40 years — on charges of "attempting to hold a National Assembly meeting"? How can special circumstances be invoked to excuse persecution, exile, imprisonment and hounding to death of men and women whose crime has been to get themselves elected to parliament in a landslide?

Refugees tell of a state-sanctioned decay of social decency for which a political historian would be hard pressed to find a precedent. Corruption, they say, has been virtually institutionalized. Deals are cut between officials and drug barons, gun runners and loggers. Laws are capriciously bent for any foreigner who, to secure cheap under-exploited natural resources, is prepared to grease the palms shamelessly extended. Heroin warlords may be invited to join the sham National Convention. Truces without honor have been secretly concluded with ethnic insurgents.

That is Burma's sorrow. The rest of the world doesn't seem to care much. While Beijing has been made to suffer for stamping out incipient democracy two years ago, the censure of Rangoon is, to say the least, unimpassioned. That generals seize power is not cause enough to snub a nation. That democracy is suppressed, civil rights abused and corruption allowed to flourish are reasons for condemnation, but not for cutting off diplomatic and commercial intercourse. Rogue regimes would otherwise outnumber conformist ones.

But when governments defy all decency — as South Africa's did with apartheid, Iraq's with territorial aggression, North Korea's with state-sponsored terrorism — the international community declares such regimes outlaws. Burma's browbeating junta has perpetrated a travesty that even Adolf Hitler dared not try: It has callously set aside an unambiguous verdict of the people. It should be made a pariah. Sanctions against trade and investment should be rigorously applied.

Burma's neighbors have chosen not to be drawn into moral judgment. They are justified in saying that politics is one thing, business another. But only up to a point. Yes, the point can be stretched, because in practice tolerance of error can never be rigidly fixed. But the murderous goons who run Burma have tightened their collective credibility to the limit of elasticity, and snapped it.

— Asiaweek (Hong Kong).

Correction

Hobart Rowen writes: The *directeur de cabinet* of Edith Cresson, the new French prime minister, is Gérard Moine, not Pascal Lamy, as I indicated on this page last Thursday.

New S... On the W... In Vietnam

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — U.S. servicemen and women who fought and died in the Gulf earned back honor for those who served and fell in Vietnam. Don't ask me exactly how. There is no real link of honor between the two wars, nor should there be. Yet there is.

The feeling is somehow connected to the resurrection of professionalism. Vietnam left military professionals with a deep inferiority complex. They had fought an ultimately unwinnable war and conducted it in ways they themselves regret.

Vietnam was not their war. They did not ask for it. It was a political war, ignited by the false assumption that the North Vietnamese were agents of a Chinese-Soviet monolith bent on toppling Southeast Asia as the first of a row of worldwide dominoes. But American soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines had to fight there, and die there. Some 57,605 were killed.

Most fought gallantly and with dedication. That is the truth.

I remember a letter in 1966 from a lieutenant colonel, a West Pointer who shared graduate school chores with me. He was commanding an air cavalry battalion, and he wrote with great pride about the bravery of his young men and with pessimistic awe about the nationalism that inspired the Vietnamese enemy soldiers.

But the war — with its unfocused political goals, the doubts back home and the corruptions of South Vietnamese allies — infested the military with a profound cynicism. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara compounded the cynicism with his drive for numerical truth, with demands for objective measures like body counts. Military leaders made up the numbers and passed them along. They rotated most commanders every six months, before jobs were learned, just to punch career tickets. They wasted lives, American and Vietnamese.

How ironic that this cynicism flourished in the Kennedy-Johnson era of fiery idealism. How stunning that the military restored itself in the me-first years of the Reagan administration.

The men who actually did the fighting in Vietnam led the way back. They were smart, sensitive, educated, dedicated and filled with anger and shame.

I knew many of them well from my Vietnam years in the Pentagon, and later in the State Department. And as David Halberstam and Neil Sheehan and others who chronicled the Vietnam years recognized, many of these men-in-arms, and not their Washington masters, were the best and the brightest.

Edward "Shy" Meyer, a brigade commander in Vietnam, became army chief of staff in 1979 and declared war on what was killing his troops — race conflicts and drugs.

Al Gray, who led marines in Vietnam, later became marine commandant. He took his charges out of running suits and sneakers, put them back in full gear and reminded them that their business was to fight wars.

They and most of their comrades-in-arms would be the last to glorify the war against Iraq. The chortling and chest-thumping comes mainly from fawning politicians who decline to notice that the war pitted a first-rate military power against a third-rate upstart who feared even to fight back.

I regret only that the military did not have the confidence to let the press do its job. The truly confident do not fear witnesses.

None of this, however, undermines the principal point that the U.S. military conducted the Gulf war with the highest degree of professionalism.

They moved 541,425 people with arms into place within months, ready to fight, a feat that not even the most efficient corporations could match. The equipment worked, or they made it work. They did not waste lives, and they made Iraq fight the war on American terms. These are the marks of fine generalship.

It plain feels good to see such a high degree of professionalism in the service of a just cause.

The rebounding of the military is also good for the country. For so much of American history, the military has represented the best of American egalitarianism and meritocracy, and it has been way ahead of the society in confronting racism and gender discrimination.

Bernard "Mick" Trainor, a former marine battalion commander in Vietnam and now a retired general teaching at Harvard, reflected on all this and the bonds to Vietnam as we strolled along the Charles River. "You know," he said, "I've never gone to the Vietnam War Memorial. Now I can."

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Jews to Albania?

VIENNA — It is stated that the Jewish community at Corfu has been officially informed that the Sultan has given leave to intending emigrants to settle and acquire real property in Albania. A large number of Jews intend to accept Turkish hospitality and to emigrate.

1916: German Meat Riot

LONDON — Despatches from Amsterdam report that rioting broke out at Frankfort-on-the-Main on Wednesday evening [May 24]. More than 350 women, upon learning that no meat was to be obtained, invaded a butcher's shop, seized the meat contained in a refrigerator and attacked the proprietor and his family, who fled. They then continued their manifestation, brandishing the meat as they went. The police interfered and used their arms. Eighteen women were wounded, and one was arrested for crying "Down with the Kaiser!"

NEW YORK — Germany's only English language daily in New York, the "Evening Mail," announces that the Hamburg-America Line No. 5 has completed arrangements for a regular transatlantic submarine service between Hamburg and New York.

1941: Irish Conscripts?

DUBLIN — [From our New York edition]: Prime Minister Eamon de Valera assailed today [May 26] as "an outrage" Great Britain's proposal to enforce military conscription in Northern Ireland, and warned of "unhappy consequences" jeopardizing Anglo-Irish relations if the plan should be forced through. De Valera spoke at a special session of the Dail Eireann (Eire Parliament) in support of militant nationalists across the northern border of Eire who held weekend demonstrations to protest against the proposal to force about 200,000 men in Northern Ireland between 21 and 41 years of age into the British Army.

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Welcome,
to the land of smiles...

Photograph courtesy of Thai Farmers

ADVERTISEMENT

Thailand, the world's most exotic place for a holiday

'A place far from worries'

In the late 1920s King Rama VII of Thailand built a summer palace in the beach resort of Hua Hin. He called it, Klai Kangwon, meaning 'a place far from worries'.

Today, the phrase could equally apply to holidaying in this Southeast Asian Buddhist kingdom, where the experiences, sights and relaxations are far removed from the worries of your routine daily life.

As a holiday destination it has just about everything: shimmering temples and stately palaces; coral reefs and white sand beaches; cool mountains and nomadic hilltribes; ancient cities shrouded in jungle and mist; a cosmopolitan capital; some of the world's finest hotels; and a highly distinctive cuisine.

The Thais are a naturally hospitable people whose basic good humour is founded in 'sanuk' - a wonderful sense of taking pleasure in whatever one does. It's an infectious philosophy and one that will make your visit here all the more enjoyable.

Where to start

Bangkok is the kingdom's cultural and spiritual heart. Centered around the magnificent Grand Palace is a veritable treasure trove that includes the Temple of the Emerald Buddha, the National Museum, and Wimammek Palace (the world's largest building made entirely of teak).

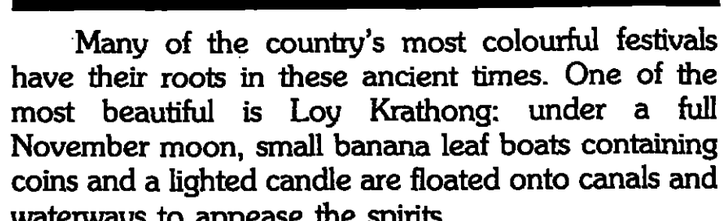
But Bangkok is also a city of contrasts. Of bustling street markets and quiet sun-dappled canals. Of gentle Thai classical dance and ferocious Thai boxing.

One of the best ways to explore this 'Venice of the East' is to take a cruise down the mighty Chao Phraya River to the ancient capital of Ayutthaya. Along the way, you pass many of the city's most famous landmarks and catch a fascinating glimpse of Thai riverine life. Then, follow in the footsteps of Somerset Maugham and Joseph Conrad by watching the sun set over the river, from the terrace of the legendary Oriental Hotel.

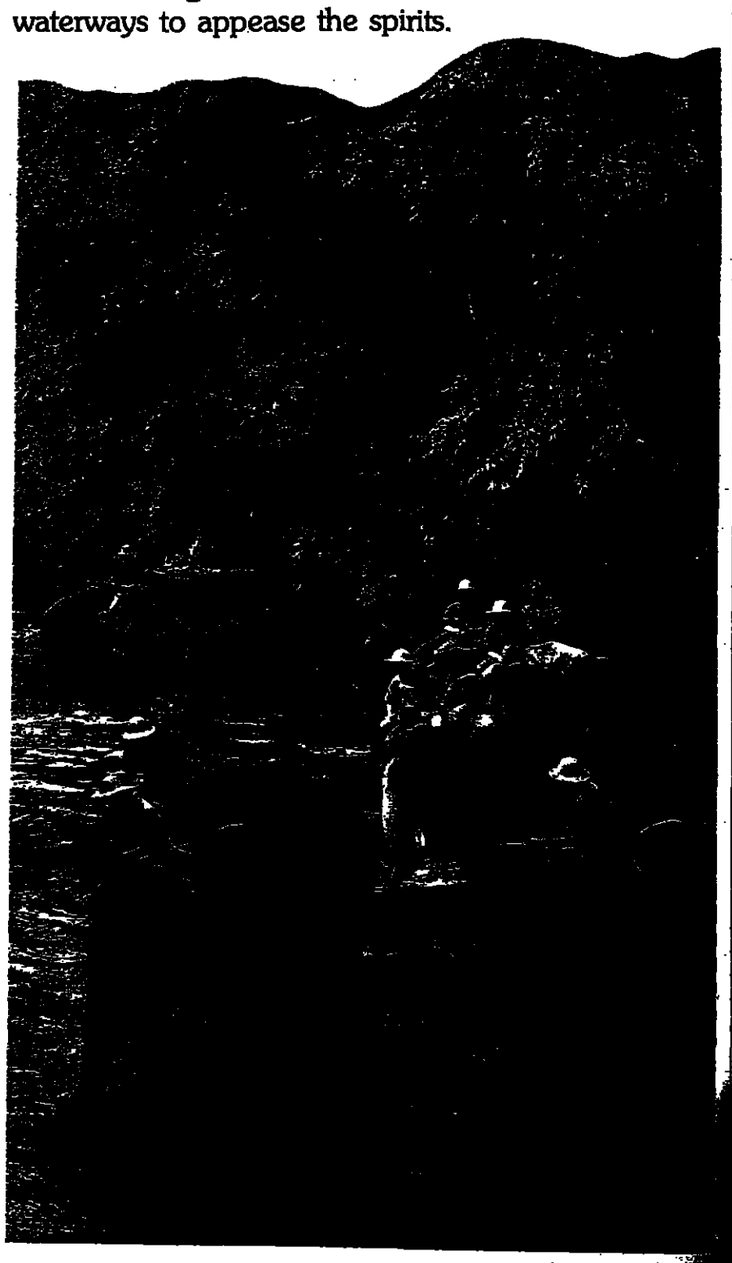
Ancient civilizations and enchanting festivals

Thailand's northeast and central regions are steeped in history.

At Ban Chiang what was possibly the world's oldest civilization flourished some 5,000 years ago; the temples of Phimai and Phanom Rung were built by the Khmers at the same time as they were creating Angkor Wat; and, back in the 13th century, Sukhothai was the home of the first truly independent Thai kingdom.



Many of the country's most colourful festivals have their roots in these ancient times. One of the most beautiful is Loy Krathong: under a full November moon, small banana leaf boats containing coins and a lighted candle are floated onto canals and waterways to appease the spirits.



The land that time forgot

In the Himalayan foothills to the north of Chiang Mai, elephants still work in the forests, nomadic hilltribes still roam the countryside and whole villages still produce unique handicrafts.

The North has a charm and innocence that sets it apart. Architecture, dialect, cuisine and customs are totally different from those in the rest of the country. To get the most out of a visit here base yourself in either Chiang Mai or Chiang Rai and then go trekking into the hills.

For those in search of the mythical Shangri-La there's Mae Hong Son; surrounded by jungle ridges the valley is carpeted with flowers and maintains a magical air of old-world serenity undisturbed by the world outside.

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Paradise Found

There are over 1,000 miles of sun-drenched beaches in Thailand. More than enough for you to be able to laze away your days without another beach umbrella in sight.

Alternatively, there are resorts where water-skiing, sailing, windsurfing and big game fishing are just a short amble from your hotel.

Then there are resorts where 'luxurious lifestyles', are taken to extremes - jacuzzis in swimming pools right on the beach, personalised sunbeds and private butlers to cater to your every need.

An hour's flight from Bangkok, the island of Phuket lies like a jewel in the Andaman Sea; about the size of Singapore its sweeping bays have some of the best beaches in Asia. It also offers one of the world's great adventures: a trip by longtail boat across primaeval mangrove swamps, through caves dripping with stalactites and out into the bright sunlight of Phang Nga Bay where sheer volcanic limestone islands soar from the sea.

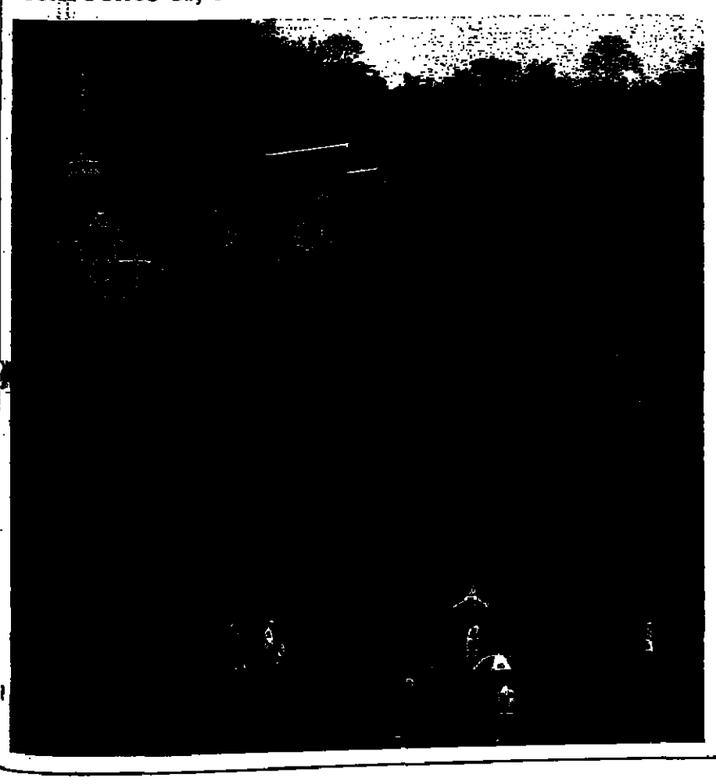
Offshore, the environmentally - protected Similan and Phi Phi islands with their gin-clear waters, virgin coral reefs and colourful marine life provide some of the best scuba-diving in the region.

Across the isthmus, in the Gulf of Thailand, the tropical island of Samui is the perfect 'do nothing' place - in fact, you don't even have to move from the beach, local entrepreneurs will come and sell you everything from cool drinks and fresh papaya to barbecued fish.

Then of course there's Pattaya: the quintessential holiday playground. Once a sleepy fishing village this 'Thai Riviera' now offers every water sport known to man along with fine dining and great entertainment.

The golfing centre of Asia

Golf in Thailand is on the move. There are already 59 courses, with 50 more under construction, designed by such luminaries as Robert Trent Jones Jr, Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus.



Facilities are first class. All clubhouses have restaurants and pleasant changing facilities (some even have whirlpools and saunas), while on the course, plenty of 'watering holes' ensure thirsty golfers never go dry. Equipment can easily be rented and green fees are rarely more than US$40, even at weekends.

Eating Thai food

Thai is one of the world's most exciting cuisines, and if you're willing to experiment, you'll be richly rewarded.

Contrary to popular belief not all Thai food is fiery hot; and there are plenty of tasty dishes suited to the western palate.

Thai seafood, notably Phuket lobster, is already world famous; while the country's exotic fruits - papaya, mango, durian, pineapple, mangosteen - with their wide variety of tastes and textures are fast gaining in popularity.

Thais love to dine out and eateries range from the world's largest restaurant (Tam Nak Thai in Bangkok, where the waiters wear roller-skates) to simple roadside noodle stalls.

However, should you yearn for a taste of home, you'll be happy to know some of the finest international restaurants are right here in the kingdom.

Shopping tips

Shopping in the kingdom is a pleasure. There are a vast variety of quality goods - from Thai silk to the latest video cameras; air-conditioned shopping centres that provide a welcome respite from the sun; and prices that will leave you smiling.

Among the best buys: silks, jewellery, celadon pottery, tailored clothes, bronze and silverware, handicrafts and leatherware.

Places to shop are almost as intriguing as the things to buy, ranging from smart boutiques in hotel shopping arcades to bustling night bazaars, to Bangkok's enormous Weekend Market. And when you go to Chiang Mai you can buy beautiful hand-painted umbrellas and handicrafts direct from the people who make them.

Travel the whole kingdom for just US$219.

Throughout 1991 Thai Airways International are offering a special 'Discover Thailand' ticket. This allows you to make four separate flights to any of Thai's 24 domestic destinations for just US$219 (For US$48 per sector, you can also add on up to four more destinations). All you have to do is purchase the ticket before you arrive in the kingdom.

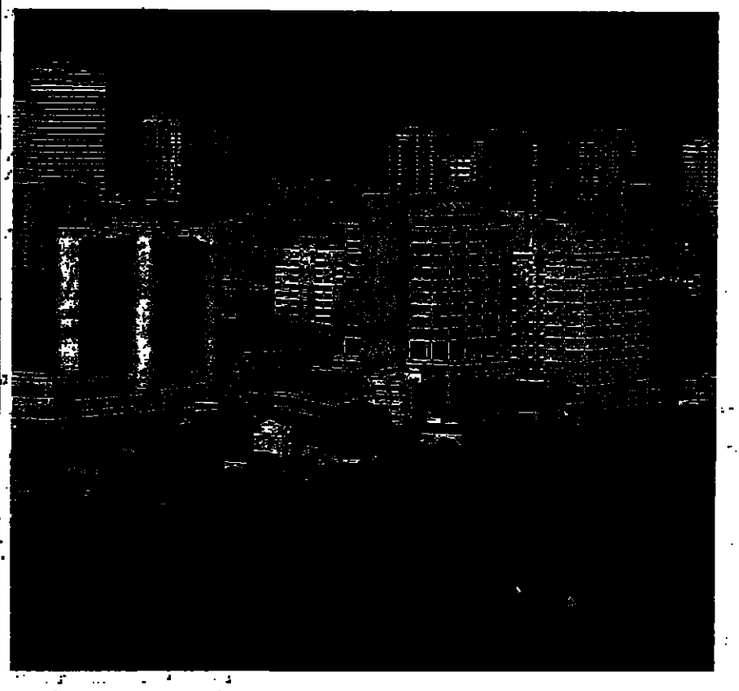
There just isn't another place like Thailand; and a holiday here costs a lot less than you might think. So for more information, talk to your travel agent or visit your nearest Thai Airways International or Tourism Authority of Thailand office. Then come and be our guest in 'the land of smiles'.

EXOTIC Thailand

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Thailand, the world's fastest growing economy

It isn't only culture and traditions that make Thailand such an intriguing country right now. Business is booming. And Bangkok, located at the crossroads of Asia, is rapidly becoming one of the region's major business centres.



The modern face of Bangkok

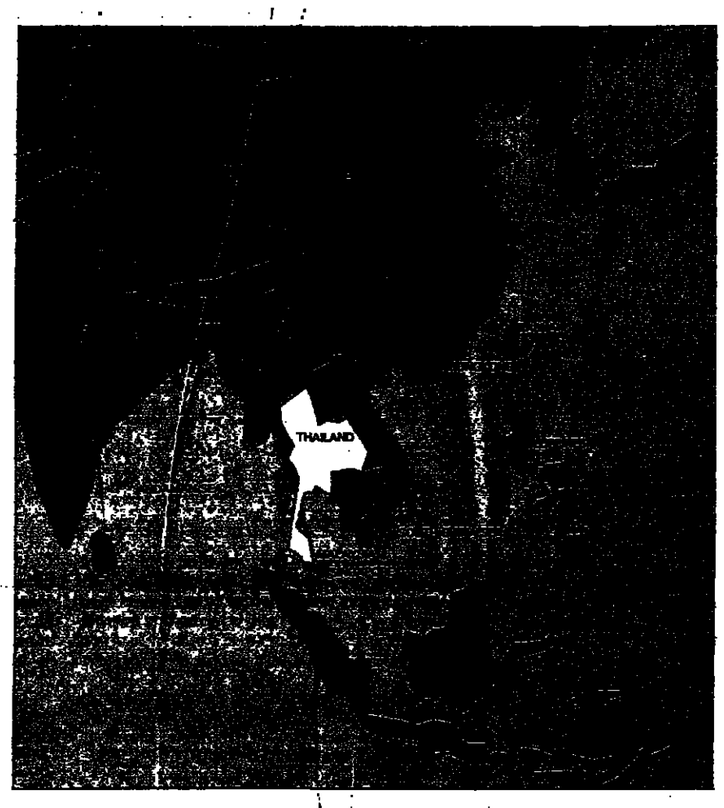
While still retaining the charm of a templed city, Bangkok has become a bustling metropolis; its towering new office blocks and condominiums are physical evidence of the country's thriving economy.

Over recent years new investment in Thailand has been growing faster than anywhere else in Southeast Asia, and a good proportion of that investment has gone to developing infrastructure. New roads and bridges - the Rama IX bridge over the Chao Phraya river is the longest single span suspension bridge in the world - and a new mass-transit scheme will speed commuter travel in the coming years; a telephone project to add more than three million new lines will help improve communications; and new industrial estates and deepwater ports along the Eastern Seaboard will take pressure off the port of Bangkok.

World Bank/IMF conference

The kingdom is also fast becoming one of Southeast Asia's leading conference centres. In addition to the obvious natural attractions, it has all the necessary facilities and expertise to stage meetings on a grand scale. The new Bangkok Convention Centre, which can comfortably accommodate 5,000 people, opens this summer and will be the venue for the annual meeting of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund in October.

Hosting such a major event - it will be attended by 12,000 of the world's leading bankers - is a great honour and every effort is being made to ensure the conference is the most memorable ever.



Luxury accommodation

With 3 of the world's top ranked hotels - The Oriental, The Regent, and The Dusit Thani; Thailand offers luxury accommodation tailor-made for the business traveller.

The better hotels provide comprehensive Business Centres and many have special Business Wings.

However, it's impeccable service that Thai hotels are justifiably famous for, and wherever you stay you'll find staff not only remember your name, but your preferences too.

Fast Facts

Thai

Getting here: Thai Airways International, the nation's carrier, fly to Bangkok from Europe, the West Coast of America, Asia and Australia (many of the flights are non-stop). While over 50 other international airlines have scheduled services to Thailand, linking it with all the world's major cities.

Visas: Most nationalities require no visa for visits of 15 days or less. For longer stays Tourist Visas are easily obtainable from a Thai Embassy.

Climate: For most of the year temperatures range from 25 to 35 degrees Centigrade, and light cotton garments are the most comfortable. However, in the north the winters can be chilly and jackets and sweaters are needed.

Getting around: Hotel cars are probably the most convenient, although taxis are plentiful and cheap. Travelling out of town; Thai Airways flies to 24 major destinations throughout the Kingdom; Trains are clean, comfortable and run on time; and there are now jetfoil services to several beach resorts and islands.

Currency: The standard monetary unit is the Baht and paper currency is divided into 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 units. Major credit cards are accepted in hotels, restaurants and department stores.

Thailand

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
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ECONOMIC SCENE

The Paradox of Thrift And the U.S. Economy

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Suppose there were Americans so patriotic as to decide to ignore their own material well-being and to deploy their money with the sole aim of benefiting the national economy. Are these self-sacrificing citizens best advised to go out and buy, say, new cars or wardrobes, in hopes that the extra spending will help shorten what has recently been declared the nation's ninth postwar recession?

Or, given Alan Greenspan's warning that the country's biggest domestic problem is a lack of savings, is it better to put the money aside, as the increasingly quaint phrase goes, "for a rainy day"?

The answer, not unusual in economics, is not clear. It depends on how long the economic patriots stick with their choices and how many others might join them.

Economists say virtue — paradox notwithstanding — lies in socking money away.

It is, however, widely agreed that the long-held Keynesian focus on ensuring adequate buying power, thereby stimulating the necessary production, is largely discredited as inflation-prone and thus cannot serve as a policy prescription.

On the other hand, the Ben Franklin assumption that thrift is always a good thing is also erroneous, particularly in a recession when higher savings tends to depress economic activity further.

According to a textbook staple known as the paradox of thrift, if too many people try to save more money, the result is likely to be less total savings, not more.

According to "Economics," Paul A. Samuelson's classic text, "the individuals who save cut down on their consumption. They pass on less purchasing power than before; therefore, someone else's income is reduced, since one person's outgo is another person's income."

So what should the patriot do? An informal sampling of economists found broad support for the idea that virtue — the savings paradox notwithstanding — lies in socking the money away rather than visiting car dealers or clothing stores.

"I THINK he should save — invest in an active way," said Herbert Stein, a long-time Washington policy maker. Buy stocks, bonds, even a house "to induce a larger flow of investments for the future," he added.

Charls E. Walker, a lobbyist and sometime academic as well as a former Treasury official, agreed. "I would pick out a strongly investing corporation and buy stock in it," he said. Newly issued stock would be best because the company would probably use the capital to expand its — and the nation's — productive base. This recommendation implies not only considerable pain for retailers and producers of consumer goods but also a longer and more severe recession than otherwise.

But the potential benefits over time — and the savings versus spending issue is best viewed as a trade-off between the short term and the long term — are immense if the nation can forgo some consumption now and shift these resources into investment.

"Inadequate domestic savings is impairing our economic prospects for the long run," Mr. Greenspan, the Federal Reserve chairman, told a Senate panel considering a new type of individual retirement account last week.

Compared with almost any other developed country — and even with a considerable chunk of America's history — today's 4½ percent rate of personal savings is puny.

The overall savings rate is even less because the federal and other governments, running deficits, are "dissavers." Policymakers regularly despair of the world's richest country needing to import huge amounts of capital but they see little hope of inducing Americans to save more.

One reason for low savings, of course, is a relatively generous Social Security system for retirement and disability. Without it people would no doubt take greater financial precautions.

There is no proof, in fact, that making contributions to IRAs fully deductible for half the 1980s raised savings rates at all. Perhaps they induced people only to shift money from one account to another. Alan C. Lerner, an analyst for Bankers Trust Co., suggests a middle ground for economic patriots: Buy a car now but promise to save increasing amounts as business activity revives.

Not everyone will be able, financially or psychologically, to become such a contracyclical economic force. But most people could help the country by saving more.

Carl Gewirtz is traveling. His column will resume next month.

So Strong It Hurts: Spain's Problematic Peseta

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Don't cry for the peseta.

Shed a few tears, though, for the Bank of Spain, which has the unenviable task these days of trying to manage a currency that may have become too strong for the Spanish economy's own good.

Under relentless prodding from its partners in the European Monetary System, the Bank of Spain cut its benchmark interest rate by 0.75 percentage points a little more than a week ago in a bid to make it easier for France and a few other European countries with weaker currencies and struggling industries to reduce their own rates.

But the move didn't help. While recession-wracked Britain managed to nudge short-term rates down on Friday, the peseta has remained at its upper limit within the EMS currency grid, keeping the pressure on the Spanish central bank to cut rates again.

For foreign investors, interest rates in Spain — the highest in Europe — are still so attractive a bet compared to the risk of currency devaluation that the money just keeps rolling in.

"The high-yielding currency game is still not over," said David Roche, chief European investment strategist for Morgan Stanley in London. "That is why the peseta sticks right up there despite all their efforts to beat it down."

As a result, the Spanish authorities confront a dilemma. The chief risk is that in trying to satisfy its European neighbors by easing credit enough to knock the peseta off its perch, Spain could once again unleash vicious inflationary forces that have only barely been caged in recent months.

But if the country keeps interest rates too high for too long, it could end up damaging the nation's economy by undermining export competitiveness and seriously hurting Spain's once-thriving tourism industry. The latter threat looms just as the country is hoping to capitalize on the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona and the Seville world fair.

Despite the difficulties, most economists think Spain's close-knit corps of economic technocrats has done a fairly good job so far. Economic growth is expected to exceed 3 percent this year, probably the best performance in Europe, while inflation has been reduced to just under 6 percent. Meanwhile, Spanish export industries are among the chief beneficiaries of German reunification, which has fostered a strong demand for all kinds of goods from the rest of Europe.

"Foreign investors have displayed a lot of confidence in the Spanish economy," said Carmen Allcaide, Madrid-based chief economist at Banco Bilbao-Vizcaya, Spain's largest private bank. "Our economic growth remains healthy and exports are strong, particularly to Germany, while the outlook for inflation is not bad for this year."

J. Paul Horne, international economist with Smith Barney in Paris, generally agrees. "Compared to everybody else, Spain's economic performance looks pretty good," he said. "The currency markets reflect that."

But over the longer term, Spain's economy, as well as its currency, could be heading for a fall.

Many analysts worry that Spain risks losing too quickly the very advantages that made it such an economic dynamo in the 1980s. Wages are rising faster than productivity gains, eventually leading to an erosion of Spain's strength in world markets.

"Spain has become a very expensive place to do business," said Brendan Brown, chief economist at Mitsubishi Finance in London. "While the short term outlook is for the peseta to be revalued upward by 2 percent or so to take the pressure off the French franc, as time goes on I look for the currency to sink quite a bit."

Spain's fundamental challenge, according to Mr. Roche of Morgan Stanley, is to restructure its rigid labor markets to overcome the economy's inflationary bias.

"Spain is starting to behave like a mature economy before it has fully developed," he said. "Production costs are now higher than in the U.K. because wage rates are continuing to rise quickly while productivity gains, by comparison, are quite low. That's an unsustainable combination."

Spanish officials express confidence their policies will keep inflation under control. "The domestic economy is cooling off and the money supply has slowed down," said one Finance Ministry official. "Inflation is on the right track."

The Bank of Spain, vowing to maintain its grip on credit to help contain inflation, said it was justified in lowering its intervention rate from 13.5 percent to 12.75 percent earlier this month because of its apparent success in reining in growth in the nation's broad money supply.

But most analysts believe Spain was motivated more by the need to placate France's demand for leeway to cut its own rates rather than by the purely domestic reasons cited by the central bank. And that could come back to haunt Spain.

"The exchange rate mechanism sometimes sends signals contrary to what is required in individual countries," said Paul Turnbull, chief economist at Smith New Court Securities in London. "In my view, Spain really needs higher interest rates to suppress its inflation, which is still too strong. But they are being trapped into moving in the wrong direction."

U.S. Sets New Push On Trade

Mexico Pact Seen Key for Economy

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills said Sunday a free-trade pact with Mexico was the key to a strategy of promoting U.S. competitiveness and boosting exports, and she warned against any efforts by Congress to restrict her negotiating authority.

Speaking on ABC TV's "This Week With David Brinkley," Mrs. Hills said said a free trade pact with Mexico would add 22,000 jobs to the U.S. economy for every $1 billion of new exports.

"If we limit ourselves to our domestic market we are going to lose the opportunity to build jobs and economic strength worldwide," she said.

Earlier in the program, Senator Donald Riegle, Democrat of Michigan, said he intends to propose a Senate resolution that would allow any free-trade agreement to be reopened for negotiation in five key areas, including labor and environmental standards.

That would run counter to the vote taken by the U.S. Congress last week agreeing to submit any free-trade pact with Mexico to a straight yes or no vote, rather than reviewing it line by line.

Mr. Riegle said a limited reopening by Congress of a Mexico free-trade package would guarantee all U.S. interests are protected throughout the nation.

But Mrs. Hills said any congressional efforts to restrict her freedom to negotiate a trade pact with Mexico would weaken her hand at the bargaining table.

She also said a North American free-trade zone would increase exports and create more jobs. Indeed, Michigan is the third largest state to benefit from an increase in exports from Mexico, she said.

With congressional approval of the so-called fast-track negotiating authority, it is expected that talks with Mexico could start as early as this week.

"I expect them to begin right away," said Senator Lloyd Bentsen, chairman of the influential Senate Finance Committee.

The congressional approval also extended fast-track authority to global trade talks taking place under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"We can now take our seat at the negotiating table, get on with the Uruguay Round" of world trade talks, Mrs. Hills said earlier.

Asked if the fast-track vote was a breakthrough for GATT, Mr. Bentsen, a Texas Democrat, said: "I assure you that if the vote had been otherwise it would have sent a shock tremor around the world that America was withdrawing from trying to break open these markets."

Skinner Is Grim On Future Of Pan Am

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Transportation Samuel Skinner said Sunday he is "not overly optimistic" about the survival of Pan American World Airways and hopes it will be taken over by another airline.

Mr. Skinner, interviewed on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," said he was more optimistic about Trans World Airlines, but didn't think the loss of either airline would have a significant impact on the industry.

Offices of Pan Am and TWA were closed for the weekend, and representatives could not immediately be reached at their homes.

The United States, Mr. Skinner said, could have a competitive airline industry with as few as three carriers with domestic and international routes. However, he said he believes the country will end up with about seven airlines.

"I am not overly optimistic," Mr. Skinner said in response to a question about the financial troubles of Pan Am, which last week reported a first-quarter loss of $249.2 million. "I think Pan Am doesn't have the domestic route structure to feed its international routes.

"Hopefully, that organization will be picked up, in part or in whole, by another airline and made part of their network," he said.

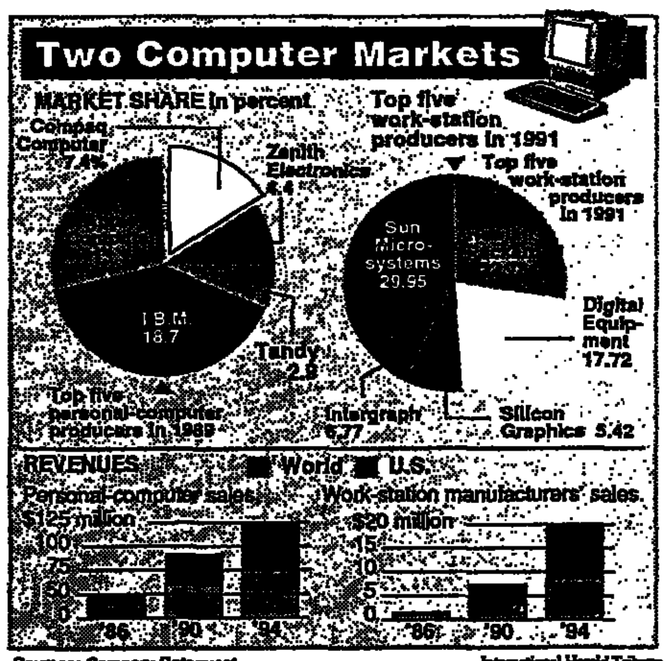
Mr. Skinner said he was more optimistic about TWA because it has a greater domestic network than Pan Am and "a good international network."

Battered Compaq Tries New Strategies

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Until last week, Compaq Computer Corp. had racked up nine years of spectacular expansion to become the No. 2 maker of personal computers compatible with IBM's.

Now, the question is whether Compaq has lost its direction in the face of industry-wide problems or is merely pausing to prepare for resumed growth.



Sources: Compaq; Dataquest — International Herald Tribune

In recent weeks, Compaq has suffered from a bruising round of industry price cuts. Its own projection of falling profits provoked Wall Street to slice more than $1 billion from its market value in a single day.

A glut of dealer inventories, lower prices, the recession and a strengthening dollar in Europe will depress income well into the third quarter, Joseph Canion, Compaq president and chief executive, has said. And some who follow the company doubt whether its decision to enter the work-station market will have any payoff for years.

But many analysts have kept faith. They say Compaq's long-term prospects in personal computers remain solid, thanks to popular new products and a strong record.

Compaq's move in April to sharply pare prices and accept narrower profit margins has raised the company's share of industry sales. Some analysts say the lower prices might block inroads by smaller companies such as Dell Computer, AST Research and Everex Systems.

"This particular price move was bold, pre-emptive and had an instantaneous, positive effect," said Seymour Merrin, president of Merrin Information Services, a consulting firm in Palo Alto, California. "A couple of dealers had close to record months in April for Compaq unit sales."

Two products introduced last year have proved especially popular among large companies. The new LTE 386/20 has helped Compaq dominate the market for notebook computers, with 37 percent of worldwide sales in 1990, according to Dataquest Inc., a market research firm in San Jose, California.

Compaq is No. 1 in U.S. notebook computer sales and No. 2 worldwide behind Toshiba Corp.

Sales of a new file server — a central library for a computer network — called the Systempro exceeded $200 million last year, making it one of the most successful new products in Compaq's history.

Compaq boasts that its equipment is uprooting IBM systems at companies like Dyncorp, a diversified government contractor in Reston, Virginia. Dyncorp pared its computer staff from 66 people to 12 and saved $1.5 million a year after shifting many of its computer operations from two IBM mainframes to seven Systempros. And in personal computers, Compaq is gaining ground on IBM, the world's largest maker.

Compaq itself was immensely profitable last year, with after-tax profit margins of 12.6 percent, more than twice the American industry average. Net income rose 36.5 percent, to $454.9 million, or $5.14 a share. Sales rose 24.1 percent, to $3.6 billion.

Sales and earnings growth slowed somewhat in the first quarter, with sales up by 11 percent, to $971 million, while earnings were up by 24 percent, to $114 million, or $1.26 a share, from the comparable quarter last year. At the end of March, the company's balance sheet showed cash reserves of $568.6 million, far exceeding $73.9 million in long-term debt.

Yet, Compaq has two sets of problems that have investors questioning the company's prospects. First, a weak but viciously competitive market for personal computers has eroded Compaq's ability to charge premium prices and has hurt its income.

Mr. Canion said May 15 that Compaq's second-quarter profit would fall by at least 79 percent, to less than 25 cents a share, from $1.18 last year.

Mr. Canion said he expected an upturn in sales by the end of the year but that the domestic economy had not yet shown any sign of recovery. Compaq's share price tumbled 27 percent, or $13.25 a share, to $36, on the news. (The stock closed Friday at $37 a share, up 25 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.)

The second Compaq challenge is to penetrate the fast-growing work-station market now dominated by Sun Microsystems and Hewlett-Packard.

Instead of trying it alone, Compaq locked arms earlier this year with several allies to create a new industry standard for work stations. Last month, Digital Equipment Corp., Microsoft, Compaq and 18 other companies announced they would develop work-station systems, compatible with IBM personal computers, that would be available in late 1992 or early 1993.

Although work-station sales are expected to grow rapidly through the 1990s, the work-station market is small. Work-station sales amounted to $7.3 billion worldwide in 1990, while PC sales reached $36.7 billion.

"I don't see it having a material impact on earnings until 1993 and maybe not even then," said Charles R. Wolf, a personal-computer analyst at First Boston Corp.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

May 24

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9363	3.344	1.1267	N.A.	N.A.*	—	N.A.*	N.A.	N.A.*	N.A.	N.A.*
Brussels	35.25	61.70	20.5725	6.053	2.7469*	18.259	—	24.1975	0.2554	30.61	33.34*
Frankfurt	1.7885	2.948	—	0.2946	0.1345*	0.8876	4.86*	1.1754	1.236*	1.4875	1.613*
London (a)	1.732	—	2.957	10.05	2,199.50	3.3290	60.81	2.5125	239.275	1.9885	183.28
Madrid	105.785	183.94	62.085	18.256	8.319*	55.845	3.0147	72.88	76.656*	92.051	—
Milan	1,271.18	2,207.85	743.40	218.50	—	660.08	36.144	874.13	9.280	1,204.20	11.980
New York (b)	—	1.7355a	1.7885	5.792	1,268.50	1.9995	35.96	1.4593	138.27	1.1498	105.75
Paris	5.883	10.0025	3.3971	—	0.4580*	3.015	0.1616	3.991	4.282*	5.048	5.477*
Tokyo	137.20	238.15	80.44	23.70	0.1080	71.42	3.9114	94.44	—	119.89	1.2979
Toronto	1.1493	1.9922	0.6742	0.1984	0.0906*	0.5907	3.323*	0.7922	0.8309*	—	1.082*
Zurich	1.455	2.5182	0.8089	0.2585	0.1144*	0.7553	4.1365*	—	1.0517*	1.2658	1.372*
ECU	1.2061	0.6898	2.0594	6.9887	1,528.93	2.3179	42.3218	1.7586	166.441	1.386	127.587
SDR	1.3451	0.7754	2.3811	7.8113	1,710.73	2.5869	47.2878	1.9579	185.604	1.5431	142.385

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9925.0	Greek drac.	187.25	Mex. peso	3005.01	S. Afr. rand	2.7965
Austral. $	1.3219	Hong Kong $	7.7845	N. Zealand $	1.7271	Soviet ruble*	0.5957
Austr. schil.	12.04	Indian rupee	20.033	Norw. krone	6.657	Swed. krona	6.126
Brazil cruz.	279.70	Indo. rupiah	1920.01	Phil. peso	27.08	Taiwan $	27.00
Chinese yuan*	5.3131	Irish £	0.6402	Port. escudo	148.95	Thai baht	25.65
Danish krone	6.551	Israeli shek.	2.36	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	3967.01
Egypt. pound	3.2371	Kuwaiti dinar	3.48	Sing. $	1.766	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	4.05	Malay. ring.	2.7532	S. Kor. won	724.80	Venez. boliv.	55.12

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7258	1.7181	1.7110	Canadian dollar	1.1520	1.1547	1.1570
Deutsche mark	1.7122	1.7166	1.7207	Japanese yen	138.13	138.30	138.50
Swiss franc	1.4563	1.4588	1.4612				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

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Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday.

Stock Indexes

United States	May 24	May 17	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,913.91	2,886.63	+ 0.95 %
DJ Util.	210.14	210.95	— 0.38 %
DJ Trans.	1,155.32	1,143.34	+ 1.05 %
S & P 100	358.68	354.34	+ 1.23 %
S & P 500	377.49	372.39	+ 1.37 %
S & P Ind	449.92	443.33	+ 1.49 %
NYSE Cp	206.66	204.15	+ 1.23 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,471.10	2,453.90	+ 0.70 %
FT 30	1,930.80	1,923.60	+ 0.37 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	25,529.	25,702.	— 0.67 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,671.87	1,598.87	+ 4.57 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,703.98	3,882.84	— 4.61 %
World			
MSCIP	506.90	507.60	— 0.14 %

World index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	May 24	May 17
Discount rate	5½	5½
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5½	5⅝
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 31/32	7⅞
3-month interbank	7¾	7 21/32
West Germany		
Lombard	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.80	8.70
3-month interbank	9.00	9.05
Britain		
Bank base rate	11½	12.00
Call money	11⅝	12⅝
3-month interbank	11½	11 11/16

Gold	May 24	May 17	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	355.80	355.10	+ 0.20 %

New Markets and New Hope in Hungary

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — It is 1991, and Ikarus is defying the gods.

Ikarus, a bloated, inefficient bus manufacturer in Hungary, is dependent on exports to the Soviet Union but the market there is disappearing into chaos. One of the world's largest makers of buses, the once high-flying Ikarus would seem destined to plunge to its death in an ocean of debt, a bit like its mythological namesake — and a symbol of Central Europe's fate.

Ikarus, however, is staving off bankruptcy by finding new markets for its belching but functional buses. The firm announced last month that it signed a $290 million contract to supply 3,000 buses to Iran. Although its long-term survival is uncertain, the deal boosted an effort to find outside buyers for the state-owned company.

Ikarus's lease on life reflects a broader trend in Hungary and, to a limited extent, elsewhere in Central Europe. Some of the firms written off last year as unable to give away their products are learning that buyers can be found if they search hard enough and develop the kind of marketing skills that were superfluous in the Soviet bloc's phony trading system.

The upshot, according to government officials and diplomats, is that Hungary is leading the way in pulling itself together rather than falling apart, which is what seemed to be happening in the entire region last year. After euphoria swept through newly liberated Central and Eastern Europe in 1989, the region lurched into pessimism in 1990 as the painful transition from communism to capitalism began.

Although unemployment and homelessness are rising, Budapest's streets, hills and sidewalks are filled with other emblems of post-communism — foreign cars, kiwi fruit, avocados, mountain bikes, new restaurants and construction cranes. Hungary has even imported its first Rolls-Royce.

The country's problems remain daunting but they are being tackled, one by one. Last year's 4 percent to 5 percent drop in gross domestic product may narrow this year and turn to modest growth as early as 1992, according to some forecasts. The statistical picture would be brighter if the private sector's unreported growth were factored in.

The key element is that Hungary and its Central European brethren — Poland and Czechoslovakia — recorded big gains in exports to Western countries last year, which helped offset crippling falls in trade with the collapsing Soviet Union, their largest market. If Soviet trade had continued, Central Europe might have avoided sharp recession, experts say.

Thanks to a 17 percent jump in hard-currency exports, Hungary recorded a modest current account surplus of $130 million in 1990 instead of an expected deficit.

Instead of following Poland's example of seeking forgiveness on its foreign debt, Hungary is showing its solvency by paying off the interest and principal on its $21 billion in loans. In turn, Hungary is able to arrange new bank loans and has received more than $1 billion in foreign corporate investment — far more than any Central European country.

Like Hungary, Poland's current account swung into a surprising surplus last year — about $670 million, according to the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies. Its gross national product, nevertheless, fell about 13 percent, but the government expects 2 percent to 3 percent growth this year.

Czechoslovakia is in the middle ground. It does not have a large debt, and it has a pre-communism reputation for excellent industrial skills. But the country's communist rulers imposed an orthodox command economy, and their democratic successors, led by President Vaclav Havel, have been slow to implement reforms, partly because of a hobbling ethnic split between the Czech and Slovak republics.

■ Forint Convertibility Seen

Finance Minister Mihaly Kupa predicted Friday that the Hungarian forint will be convertible within a year, the Los Angeles Times reported from Budapest.

ICI Says It Is Ready To Fight Off Hanson

Reuters

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said it is ready to fight any unwanted takeover bid by Hanson PLC, although Hanson said it is not interested in a hostile takeover.

Lord Hanson, chairman of the conglomerate that bears his name, proposed a merger between the two groups in a meeting last week with Sir Denys Henderson, ICI chairman, the Financial Times reported during the weekend. Such a merger would create one of the world's biggest industrial combines.

The merger offer, which Sir Denys rejected, followed Hanson's move to buy a 2.8 percent stake in ICI.

"We do not want to do a big hostile takeover at all whether in the U.S. or U.K.," Lord Hanson was quoted as saying in an interview.

An ICI spokesman declined to comment on the report and Sir Denys made no mention of the proposed merger in a letter to company executives, which was released publicly over the weekend.

In the letter he said ICI had rapidly updated its defenses against takeover. "I and the ICI board are determined to act in the best interest of shareholders and employees and to this end the defense plan which has been in existence for a number of years, has been rapidly updated with the help of our advisers," Sir Denys wrote.

"At the meeting which I had with Lord Hanson earlier this week, he confirmed that his stake is for investment purposes, but his options are open," Sir Denys said.

Sir Denys said restructuring plans to re-focus ICI for the 1990s would be put into effect as soon as possible.

Moscow Loses Faith in Joint Ventures With West

By Carey Goldberg
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Two or three years ago, Soviet-Western joint ventures were so hot that foreigners in the Soviet capital joked about the emergence of a new form of Russian greeting: "Hello! My name is Ivan. Would you like to start a joint venture with me?"

Entrepreneurs on the prowl crammed Moscow's hotels, and government officials touted joint ventures as the best way to let Western investment flow into the troubled Soviet economy without selling out Mother Russia to capitalists.

These days, joint ventures still are being created at the rate of several hundred a year.

But the mood has changed.

"In my personal opinion, everyone is disappointed with joint ventures," said Gerald A. Manassov, a former official who followed them for the State Statistics Committee. "What do 3,000 joint ventures mean? That's peanuts. Peanuts! They have no power."

Nikolai I. Denisenko, chief adviser to the prime minister on international economics, concedes that there is a growing consensus in the Soviet leadership that joint ventures, although multiplying rapidly, cannot attract the massive infusion of capital that the Soviets need. For that, he said, the Kremlin must open the country to foreign ownership, provide financial incentives for investors and offer government guarantees — all measures included in draft laws on privatization and foreign investment expected to be approved by parliament this autumn.

It is not only that joint ventures, now contributing an insignificant 0.2 percent of the gross national product, are limited in scope; they also have failed to live up to the government's vision of model factories using Western technology and management expertise to help satisfy ravenous Soviet consumers.

Instead, according to sharpening criticism in the Soviet media, many joint ventures are unholy unions between fly-by-night Western firms looking for a quick dollar in slippery trading and Soviet partners hungry for foreign currency and eager to work under relatively liberal rules governing the enterprises.

"The joint ventures we have now are contemptible and must die — and will die," said Elmar Guseinov, a reporter for the government newspaper Izvestia, who wrote a major exposé of joint ventures last month. (The article had to be published in a separate weekly supplement, he said, because Izvestia itself is a partner in two joint ventures.)

Mr. Guseinov described a crooked world of rampant bribery and financial manipulation, aimed mainly at finagling permission to export cheap Soviet raw materials for enormous profit and then importing electronic goods to parlay gains even further.

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

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- U.S. Trade Heads For Surplus

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. May 17

Dollar Straights

Issuer Cpn Mat Price Yld Spd Trsy

Governments/ Supranationals

[illegible]

Banks & Finance

[illegible]

Global Corporates

[illegible]

Third World

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Astra Sa	16¾	92	33	n.a.	
Banobras	17¼	92	105	10.72	+429
Escom	11½	91	99½	20.55	1412
Mexico	6⅝	91	97	14.07	+784
Nafin	11¾	95	102½	11.28	+382
Nafin	10	96	100	9.99	+304
P E M E X	11⅜	93	102	10.50	+359
P E M E X	17¼	94	114½	11.77	+451
Petro Mex	10	93	100	9.95	+306

Dollar Zeros

Issuer	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Amer Hospital	00	46¾	10.22	+144
Amer Intl Gp	04	30¾	9.32	+55
Amer Medic	97	26	24.15	1588
Amer Medic	02	13	19.92	1136
Amex	00	42	9.51	+94
Asian Dev Bk	04	31¾	8.99	+83
Atl Richfield	96	95¾	7.16	+87
Austria	95	72¾	8.15	+28
B N P x/w	92	93½	7.14	+67
B P Capital	95	72¾	8.34	+51
Baker	92	94	8.46	+210
Beatrice Foods	92	93½	9.78	+347
Bk Tokyo	91	99⅞	13.24	+791
C C C E	92	93½	7.42	+96
C C C E	93	86	8.07	+105
C C C E	94	78¾	8.46	+101
C C C E	95	72	8.70	+93
C C C E	96	65¼	9.03	+99
C C C E	97	59	9.29	+106
C C C E	98	53½	9.43	+106
C C C E	99	48½	9.54	+104
C C C E	00	44¼	9.55	+101
C C C E	01	40	9.64	+107
C C C E	02	36½	9.65	+101
C C C E	03	33	9.73	+103
C C C E	04	29¾	9.82	+104
C C C E	05	27	9.85	+104
C C C E	06	24½	9.87	+108
C C C E	07	22½	9.81	+101
C C C E	08	20¼	9.89	+108
C C C E Prin	09	18½	9.86	+105

Floating Rate Notes

Issuer & Mat Price Crt. Cpn.

Deutsche Marks

[illegible]

Pounds

[illegible]

Dollars

[illegible]

Ecus

[illegible]

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, May 24.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

[illegible]

NL— No initial sales load. r— Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Nippon Chemi-Con	$ 80	1996	0.35	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $10,000. (Nikko Securities.)
Bradford & Bingley Building Society	£100	1995	⅛	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.54. Noncallable. Fees 0.56%. Denominations £10,000. (UBS—Phillips & Drew Securities.)
Hanil Bank	¥ 10,000	1996	0.30	100.35	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Cariplo (London)	$200	1998	8¾	101⅛	—	Reoffered at 99⅝. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Council of Europe	$200	1993	7¼	100.95	—	Reoffered at 99.575. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	$300	1998	8½	100.90	—	Reoffered at 99.35%. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Japan Highway Public Corp.	$300	2001	8⅝	99.34	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (IBJ Int'l.)
Italsat Int'l	DM 300	2001	8¾	100⅛	—	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Toyota Motor Finance (Netherlands)	£100	1994	11	101.088	—	Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Compagnie Bancaire	FF 700	1994	9½	101¼	—	Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 1.7 billion francs. Fees 1⅜%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
Crédit du Nord	FF 300	1999	9¼	99.80	—	Noncallable. Investors may reinvest coupons in additional, fungible notes. Fees 0.35%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (Paribas Capital Markets Group.)
European Investment Bank	ITL 600,000	2001	11.10	101½	—	Reoffered at 99.95. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Eurofima	ECU 60	1999	8⅝	99.55	—	Reoffered at 98.00. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 185 million ecus. Fees 1⅞%. (UBS—Phillips & Drew.)
Ford Motor Credit	ECU 125	1996	9½	101	—	Reoffered at 99.45. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
ABB Finance	SK 300	1996	10½	99⅝	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Bacob Finance	SK 300	1996	11⅛	101.90	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Unibank.)
Swedish National Mortgage Association	SK 500	1995	10½	100.15	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Svenska Int'l.)
Banque Nationale de Paris	FM 300	1996	11.20	102	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Union Bank of Finland.)
IBM Australia	Aus$ 100	1996	11	101½	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Hambros Bank.)
State Bank of New South Wales	NZ$50	1997	10	101.30	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Hambros Bank.)
European Investment Bank	¥ 50,000	2001	6¾	99.45	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (IBJ Int'l.)
Postipankki	¥ 3,500	1992	13.90	101⅛	—	Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the performance of the Nikkei 225 stock index. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. Denominations 10 million yen. (New Japan Securities Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Canon	$370	1995	4	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,487 yen per share and at 139.20 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa	$100	2001	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 6% to 7%. Callable at par after 1994. Convertible at an expected 10 to 15% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set May 29. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Tokai Kogyo	$100	1995	4	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,230 yen per share and at 139.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Toyo Construction	$100	1996	4½	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set May 29. (Nomura Int'l.)
Canon	DM 600	1995	4	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,487 yen per share and at 80.56 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Miura	DM 100	1995	4	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares 2,009 yen per share and at 80.85 yen per mark. Fees 2⅛%. (Nomura Bank Deutschland.)
Béghin-Say	FF 455	1999	7¼	100	—	Redeemable at 110 at maturity if not converted. Convertible into company's shares at 700 francs, an 11½% premium. Fees 2.60%. Additional 1.54 billion francs issued domestically. (Crédit Lyonnais.)

Oil Meeting Marks Iran's Comeback

Reuters

ISFAHAN, Iran — Iran, sponsoring its largest oil conference since the 1979 Islamic revolution, hopes the gathering this week will be a landmark in its political and economic rehabilitation.

Nothing could symbolize the aim better than the identity of the keynote speaker — Oil Minister Hisham Nazer of Saudi Arabia.

He is the first Saudi oil minister to visit Iran in 12 years. His government restored diplomatic relations with Tehran in March.

Iranian officials said Sunday that oil ministers from at least 10 producer states will attend the three-day meeting, which starts Monday in the central Iran city of Isfahan.

Arab and Western analysts said the turnout — some 250 government and oil company officials — would show how ready previously hostile countries were to cooperate with the new Iran.

"The world has finally come to realize that the threat to stability in this oil-rich region does not come from Iran," a National Iranian Oil Co. official said, referring to Iraq and its 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Besides Mr. Nazer and Gholamreza Aqazadeh of Iran, oil ministers are expected from four members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — Indonesia, Nigeria, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates.

So are their counterparts from non-OPEC producers Oman, the Soviet Union, Malaysia and Syria, the oil minister of South Korea and senior officials from France, Japan and China.

OPEC officials say the Isfahan conference is specially important because OPEC's semiannual OPEC meeting starts in Vienna on June 4.

OPEC's 13 members will then discuss the oil production levels needed to defend the group's reference price of $21 a barrel, $3 above current market rates.

OPEC president Sadek Boussena of Algeria last week called for a lower ceiling than the present 22.3 million barrels per day.

■ Iran to Raise Capacity

Mr. Aqazadeh said Iran has embarked on plans to raise oil output capacity from the present level of about 3.5 million barrels per day to 5 million by 1993, according to an article published Saturday in the Middle East Economic Survey.

ALLIANCE: *Link So Far Produces Mainly Questions*

(Continued from page 1)

fanfare in March of 1990 and seemed to raise awesome possibilities.

Daimler-Benz AG and the Mitsubishi group revolving around Mitsubishi Corp., the trading house, are among the world's leaders in automotive, electronics and aerospace technology. Thus a real alliance could plausibly lead to major shifts in the international balance in these crucial sectors and perhaps set a precedent for other mega-pairings.

But less has been said with each passing month, particularly by Mitsubishi. Suspicions of waning enthusiasm were fed further when the Japanese group's auto affiliate, Mitsubishi Motors Corp., embarked early this month on a deal for joint production of vehicles with Volvo AB in a Dutch plant.

Other doubts arose when a summit meeting of the two companies' chief players was canceled in March, a decision they said was made because of security concerns during the Gulf war.

Daimler-Benz officials stress that such a relationship requires time and that the lack of announcements so far does not mean a lack of progress. Mitsubishi officials have talked about a time-consuming "familiarization" process.

Many analysts agree that some of the more ambitious fields of cooperation such as aerospace would in any case require years for any major joint projects.

"The Japanese think in the long term and it is in the medium and long term that sharing costs in developing high-tech is attractive for them," said Jochen Hannemann, an analyst with Commerzbank in Frankfurt.

But the lack of any major visible progress for some time leaves open the possibility that the companies could be disappointed or discouraged now that they have become more familiar with each other.

"They want access to each other's markets but for this they must be prepared to give up technology and they may not be prepared to do this," said Philip Ayton, auto analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London.

Since the relationship from the beginning was never clearly defined, the markets have tended to adopt a wait-and-see attitude. Unlike most corporate ties, this one was announced before rather than after concrete links had been worked out, leaving outsiders to guess how far the two partners might be willing to go.

Analysts have long been particularly concerned about Mitsubishi's reticence. Whereas Mr. Reuter of Daimler-Benz has always tended toward grand gestures and has in fact led the company through an acquisition spree that has fundamentally transformed it, the volume and energy surrounding the alliance have seemed considerably lower in Tokyo.

"We haven't really seen the comments being made by Daimler-Benz being matched by Mitsubishi," Mr. Reitman said.

This is certainly due in part to the differing structures of the two companies.

While Daimler-Benz is a fairly well-defined hierarchy that has often moved quickly into new projects, Mitsubishi is a vast conglomerate of self-confident fiefdoms where internal consensus-building is a complex process.

"Mitsubishi is not a single entity and its trading unit has always had a greater appetite for international alliances in an otherwise conservative group," Mr. Lawson said.

Some analysts wonder whether Mitsubishi may also, at least for the moment, be concerned about a spate of recent difficulties encountered by Daimler-Benz.

"Daimler-Benz is trying to bring its own house in order and has had problems with several of its acquisitions," said Karsten Rahlfs, analyst with M. M. Warburg in Hamburg.

Mr. Reuter said earlier this month that he hoped a "dry period" of weak profits and heavy restructuring was approaching an end but warned that the dollar may remain a major problem.

The best prospects for cooperation are generally seen in commercial vehicles, electronics, aerospace and trading. But most analysts believe that both companies will look for opportunities wherever they find them rather than mold strategy to fit one particular alliance.

"At the end of the day, Daimler-Benz will go to Hitachi or to any other company which has developed a process that suits Daimler-Benz at the time," Mr. Reitman said.

For its part, Mitsubishi seems primarily intent on getting a solid foothold in Europe as the single market takes form in the early 1990s and this overriding goal may make it reluctant to be overly dependent on one company.

Some analysts also see the ambitions for long-term links in aerospace and other advanced technologies growing more vague, with each company evolving on its own track as technology enters new dimensions.

"The talks might just happen at longer and longer intervals if the two companies don't want publicity," said Susanne Oliver of Hoare Govett in London.

Inflation Is Seen As the Key For Bonds

Reuters

NEW YORK — When U.S. Treasury securities resume trading on Tuesday after Monday's Memorial Day holiday, nothing very much is likely to happen. This may be a good sign, analysts said.

The market, especially the long end, has shown signs of concern

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

about an impending recovery and the implications for inflation. Data this week, including April leading indicators, are expected to point in the direction of a recovery.

Anthony Karydakis, at First National Bank of Chicago said that usually inflation concerns arose as recovery began. But "this time around, things are different."

We have gone through a period of nine consecutive years, with inflation stable," he said. "The progress on inflation has helped solidify expectations inflation will remain around 4 percent. Right now we are in an environment where the market remains sensitive. But there is an underlying belief the inflation outlook is benign."

The yield of the bellwether 30-year bond is now at the high end of a range of roughly 30 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, it has occupied since early December. The long bond fell 1/32 Friday to close at 98 2/32, yielding 8.30 percent.

"I think what is important is the type of recovery, and whether we can continue to have favorable inflation data," said Anthony Vignola, chief economist at Kidder, Peabody Economics Group.

"The surprises" — in terms of economic data — "are shifting more from economic activity to inflation," said Mr. Vignola. "Whether we can continue to have the kind of favorable inflation data of the past two months" will be of major importance in determining bond yields, he added.

Kuwait Seeks Money and Oil

Reuters

KUWAIT — Kuwait, faced with a huge bill to repair the damage from the Gulf war, is considering borrowing the two things it once produced in plenty — oil and money.

Oil ministers of the six Gulf Cooperation Council states meet in Riyadh on Wednesday to discuss a Kuwaiti request that its GCC partners produce oil on its behalf and within its OPEC quota, the Middle East Economic Survey reported.

The publication said Kuwait wants to ask "for up to 1 million barrels per day of crude oil" to feed Kuwaiti-owned refineries abroad.

Finance Minister Nasser Abdulla Rodhan said in weekend remarks that the government had "liquidity problems" and that "borrowing" oil was among options being considered to finance as much as $30 billion in repair bills.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	May 22	May 15
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.85	8.84
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.38	8.46
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	7.82	7.86
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	11.69	11.56
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.31	9.39
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	11.96	11.99
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	9.79	9.65
ECU, 8 yrs & over	8.94	9.00
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	8.95	9.02
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.16	10.27
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	11.78	11.96
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	11.38	11.44
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.09	7.10
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.41	7.39

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales — May 23

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	285.10	680.90	867.50	1,340.00
Convert.	—	66.30	—	—
FRNs	19.50	76.30	130.50	137.80
ECP	3,714.70	1,715.60	8,226.70	2,420.80
Total	4,019.30	2,539.10	9,224.70	3,918.60

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	5,487.30	12,454.30	15,283.00	16,131.10
Convert.	213.30	308.80	835.70	421.60
FRNs	1,967.60	914.30	3,904.80	3,278.00
ECP	4,639.10	3,381.90	3,845.30	4,525.60
Total	12,517.30	17,859.30	23,868.00	24,366.30

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates — May 24

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 15/16	6 1/16	6 3/16
Deutsche mark	8 13/16	8 15/16	9 1/16
Pound sterling	11¾	11 7/16	11 3/16
French franc	9¼	9¼	9¼
ECU	9⅝	9 11/16	9 11/16
Yen	7 15/16	7 13/16	7 11/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Consumer Rates — May 24

Tax Exempt Bonds — Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.22 %
Money Market Funds — Donoghue's 7-Day Average	5.58 %
Bank Money Market Accounts — Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.22 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	n.a. %

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

U.S. Treasury Bonds — May 24

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk-ago yield
31.05.93	100 4/32	100 5/32	6.68	6.82
15.05.94	99 24/32	99 28/32	7.07	7.13
30.04.96	99 24/32	99 26/32	7.69	7.75
15.04.98	99 20/32	99 22/32	7.94	7.95
15.06.01	99 13/32	99 15/32	8.09	8.07
15.02.11	108 29/32	108 31/32	8.31	8.29
15.08.20	98 2/32	98 4/32	8.30	8.28

Source: Salomon Inc.

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New Concept GmbH

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, May 24.

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd	.10e	.3	2496	34¾	31½	34½	+3
ABS	.32	5.6	168	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
ACC Co	.16	1.4	745	11⅞	9⅝	11⅜	+1⅜
ADC			4972	36⅞	33¼	36⅛	+2¼
ADT	†		24781	13⅜	12	12¼	— ⅜
AEL			875	6⅞	4⅞	6	+1⅛
AEP			194	13⅜	12¼	13	+ ½
ASK			4380	8¼	7⅜	8	+ ⅜
AST s			43645	23	19¾	22⅝	+ ⅞
AamRt	.10	1.2	450	8½	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅜
AbingB			2	5	5	5	
Abrams	.20	7.0	359	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
Accel	.24	2.3	396	10¾	8	10⅜	+1⅞
Aclaim			3310	3⅝	3	3½	— ¼
Acrio	.28	2.3	42	12¼	11¾	12	— ¼
ACMT			8	12¾	11	11	—1
Acmt a			20	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
AcmeSt			63	14¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
ActART			2794	1⅝	¾	1⅝	
Aculom			1498	13⅛	10¾	11¾	—1½
AdacLb			4463	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅞
Adage			354	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
Adapt			4913	12⅝	11¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
Adigt s			2356	8½	7¼	7½	— ⅜
AdiaSv	.16	.8	370	21¼	20¼	20¼	
AdobeS	.32	.6	31749	50	44¾	49¾	+2
Adtec			114	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
AdvRos			20	9½	9½	9½	
AdvCir s			1168	9⅝	8⅞	9	— ⅛
AdvLog			9748	13½	12¼	12¾	— ⅜
AdvMos			63	23	19½	21½	+ ¼
AdMkSv			287	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
AdvPoly			1581	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
AdvSemi			279	4⅞	4	4⅛	— ⅞
AdvTel			4576	24¼	21¾	23	— ½
Advanta	.20	1.0	1574	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
AdvoSv			3641	21¾	19⅝	21⅝	+1½
Aegon	2.71r	4.4	165	62⅝	61½	62⅛	
Aequitrn			1355	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼

(Continued on next page)

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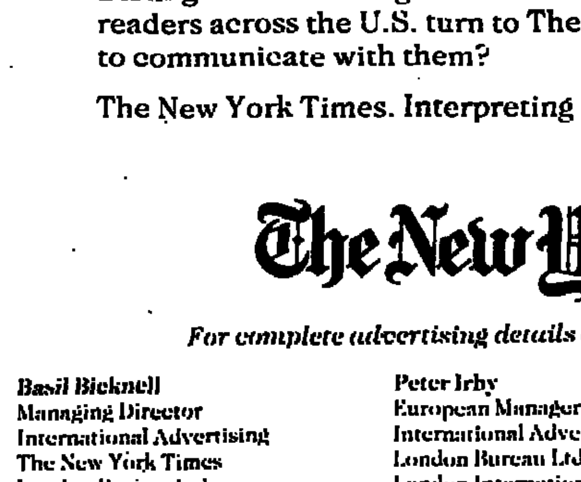

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Thomas L. Friedman, for coverage of Israel.

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Bill Keller, chief of the Moscow bureau, for his coverage of the Soviet Union.

1990
Nicholas D. Kristof, chief of the Beijing bureau, and Sheryl WuDunn for their coverage of political turmoil in China.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Jail Demanded for Jakarta Banker

JAKARTA (Reuters) — Prosecutors demanded 18 years in jail for a banker charged with huge losses at a bank closely connected to President Suharto, local newspapers reported on Sunday.

Dicky Iskandar Di Nata is the only defendant in the five-month trial in which he is accused of losing $419 million in foreign-exchange trading while he was a director at Bank Duta, controlled by charitable foundations chaired by President Suharto.

China Sends Buying Mission to EC

BEIJING (Combined dispatches) — China will send a high-level buying mission to European Community countries to try to boost imports, the official China Daily said Sunday.

A team of 22 government officials plans to place more than $1 billion in orders during a tour next month of Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, France, Britain and Germany. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Hanoi Approves First Country Fund

HO CHI MINH CITY (Reuters) — Hanoi has approved the first country fund dedicated to Vietnam, which it hopes will bring in badly needed capital, the fund's underwriter said Sunday.

Richard Margolis, managing director of corporate finance at Smith New Court Far East Ltd. in Hong Kong, said Hanoi's state committee for cooperation and investment approved the planned $30-million Vietnam Fund Ltd. on Friday. The fund was arranged by Lloyds Bank Fund Management in London and Asia Securities Global Ltd.

Portugal Bank Set for Privatization

LISBON (Reuters) — The 40 percent privatization of the Portuguese state bank Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa will take place on July 9, a Finance Ministry official said.

The official said the sale of 16 million shares in one of Portugal's biggest commercial banks could earn the state over $300 million.

Soybean Traders Sentenced

CHICAGO (AP) — A federal judge on Friday sentenced nine soybean futures traders to up to 37 months in prison for their convictions on charges ranging from racketeering to wire fraud.

The men were convicted in January in the government's first major victory in a sweeping investigation of corruption at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

NYSE Posts $3 Million Loss for '90

NEW YORK (NYT) — The New York York Stock Exchange reported Friday that it experienced its first annual loss last year in almost two decades, a reflection of the deepening recession on Wall Street in 1990.

The exchange reported a $3 million loss for 1990, in contrast to a profit of $6.3 million in 1989. The loss was attributed largely to a one-time charge of $10.6 million that the exchange took to pay for downsizing. The exchange's revenues also fell, to $348.6 million in 1990 from $349.2 million a year earlier.

India Seen Following Liberalization Policy

Reuters

NEW DELHI — The policy of liberalizing the Indian economy will not be halted despite the death of former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, the most avid champion of that policy, economist say.

However, political instability after his assassination last Tuesday and severe financial problems could check plans to raise foreign investment and sell off the private sector, they said.

"The liberalization which gathered momentum when Gandhi was prime minister can't be reversed," said Y.P. Srivastava, an economist with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Gandhi, who held office for five years after the assassination of his mother, Indira, in 1984, tried hard to free India from the shackles of decades-old socialism first espoused by his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of India.

Mr. Gandhi promoted computerization and allowed businesses in 25 categories of industry to operate free of government control if their assets were below 50 million rupees ($2.4 million).

He relaxed the Monetary and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, designed to prevent formation of monopolies, and allowed businesses to expand freely.

Economists say that while Mr. Gandhi's death robbed India of an ardent fan of modernization, other aspiring political leaders have become pro-business in recent years.

Manifestos released by Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) and the Hindu right-wing Bharatiya Janata parties, which had been seen as election favorites, placed strong emphasis on economic liberalization.

India had awakened to the reality that it was years behind other developing countries and that privatization and foreign investment held the key to eradicating poverty, Mr. Srivastava said.

The Planning Commission has targeted a total investment requirement of around 6.2 trillion rupees in the years 1991-1995 for India to achieve average economic growth of 6 percent a year.

Investment in the previous five-year plan, which averaged annual growth of 5 percent, was about 3.22 trillion rupees. The commission wants the private sector's share of total investments in 1991-1995 to rise to 55 percent from the previous 53 percent.

"India now has little internal resources and needs more private-sector participation and foreign investment," Mr. Srivastava said.

India was unlikely to raise the limit of foreign equity participation from the current 40 percent, he said, but removing bureaucratic bottlenecks could increase foreign investment to $1 billion a year.

India's foreign investments in the financial year ended March 1990 totaled just more than $100 million, a third of what came in during the previous period.

Other economists said that while potential Indian leaders all appeared pro-business, the political uncertainty ahead and mounting economic problems were holding back investments.

India's credit rating has fallen because of two changes of governments in 18 months, a foreign debt of more than $70 billion and fast-depleting foreign exchange reserves of less than $1 billion.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The higher dollar pushed the Amsterdam stock exchange up at the beginning of last week, but prices fell slightly back later on.

The general all-share index finished at 197.3, up from 195 the previous Friday.

Turnover was slack and reached 4.8 billion guilders, of which 2.3 billion was equities, down from last week's 8.9 billion guilders with 3.3 billion equities.

Frankfurt

German share prices rose strongly last week, encouraged by a strong trend on the bond market and renewed interest in German paper, analysts said.

The German DAX market trend indicator rose 73 points to 1,671.87, a gain of 4.6 percent. The Commerzbank index gained 57.60 points, or 3 percent, to finish at 1,983.70 points.

Hong Kong

Share prices slipped to their lowest level in more than three weeks on frantic selling. The Hang Seng Index dropped 178.86 points, or 4.6 percent during the week, to close Friday at 3,703.98.

Average daily turnover, however, rose slightly to 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (190 million U.S.) from the previous week's 1.4 billion Hong Kong dollars.

The index dropped Tuesday following the pessimism expressed by the local American Chamber of Commerce Monday on the possibility of the United States renewing most favored nation trading status to China this year. The inconclusive close of talks in Beijing on Hong Kong's planned airport and a hike in local interest rates hit stocks on Thursday and Friday.

London

The announcement Friday that interest rates were to be cut by half a point to 11.5 percent disappointed a market where some had been hoping for a full one-point cut, and which may have to wait several months for the next interest-rate reduction.

Official statistics confirming the depth of the recession also helped to limit advances.

On the week, the FT-SE 100 share index gained 17.2 points to finish at 2,471.1. The FT-30 index gained 6.3 points to 1,932.5.

Milan

The Milan stock market firmed over the course of the week despite a bad start, due to a rise in Fiat stock and renewed foreign interest.

The MIB index gained 2.68 percent to finish at 1,147, but turnover dropped to 135 billion lire from 185 billion the week before, and to 35 million shares from 50 million.

Fiat carried the market, gaining 2.14 per cent on the week after announcing a rise in net profits and dividends.

Paris

New Socialist Prime Minister Edith Cresson's first major policy speech caused the Paris stock exchange to lose ground last week, after it had remained firm following her appointment.

The CAC-40 index fell to 1,804.83 from 1,826.96 at the end of the previous week, as the market showed its disappointment over the speech. Traders also feared the new government might fail to obtain a majority in parliament, causing political instability.

Singapore

The Singapore stock market demonstrated its resilience despite weak performances on the major overseas bourses, with share prices finishing higher in fairly active trading.

Dealers said bargain hunting in selected blue chips pushed the Straits Times industrial index up 33.85 points to close the week at 1,547.60 points for a gain of 2.24 percent from its previous close, while the Stock Exchange of Singapore all-share index ended 6.9 points up at 417.72.

Tokyo

Share prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange fell for the third week running, with the Nikkei Stock Average closing out Friday at 25,529.14 yen, down 172.80 yen or 0.67 percent on the week.

The broader-based Tokyo Stock Price Index of all stocks listed on the market's first section fell 8.77 points to 1,944.67.

Zurich

Encouraged by strong demand from foreign markets, the Zurich stock exchange's Swiss Performance Index gained 23.6 points last week to reach 1,103.2, a gain of 2.18 percent.

Traders banked on a rise in the Swiss franc following Central Bank director Marcus Lusser's prediction that inflation would drop from the current 6 percent to 4 percent by the end of the year.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, May 24.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
USXMar	445408	25¾	25	25½	+ ⅜
BlackE s	117388	9⅞	7¾	9⅛	
PhilMr	186143	68¾	63⅝	67⅝	+3
RJR Nb n	99533	11⅝	10½	11⅜	+ ⅛
TexUtil	90887	37	36	36⅝	— ⅛
Limited s	89120	28⅝	27	27¼	— ¼
Compaq s	86142	38	35¼	36⅞	+1⅛
Soutchl	75620	1⅛	⅞	1	— ⅛
TelMex n	73254	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
PepsiC s	72238	32⅛	31⅜	31⅝	+ ¾
IBM	70624	105⅛	100½	105	+1¼
Alcan	69925	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
Glaxo	67979	42⅝	38⅝	42	+3⅝
GnMotr	65708	39⅞	36	39⅝	+3½
AMD	62546	13½	11	13	+2
AmExp	60620	24	22⅝	23¾	+ ½
CmaAsc	57898	9⅝	7⅝	9⅝	+1⅝
WalMt s	50379	42⅛	40⅝	41⅞	+ ¾
Exxon	50178	59¼	58	58⅝	+ ⅝
AT&T	50104	36⅛	35⅝	36	
GTE s	48422	30⅛	29⅝	29½	— ⅛
BrMySq	47955	84⅝	80	83	+3
Boeing	44040	47½	45⅝	46⅞	+ ⅜
Waste	42896	39⅝	37⅝	39¼	+ ½
GenEl	42095	73⅝	71¼	73	+1½

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
FruitL	21695	14⅝	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
Lionel	14821	1½	⅝	1⅛	— ⅛
PoliCo s	14671	37	31½	36¼	+4⅝
FAusPr	13221	10⅛	9⅝	9½	— ⅜
IvaxCo s	11146	20⅛	19	19½	— ½
Hasbro	9896	30⅛	26⅝	30	+3½
Amdhl	7536	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
US Bio	7405	41	32⅝	40½	+7½
A-bmy sc	7319	31	26⅝	29⅝	+2⅝
MetMB s	7079	16	14⅛	15⅝	+1
Telesph	6896	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
BergBr	4875	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
ENSCO	6638	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ¼
DevC rt	6474	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
EksNk wt	6269	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
Sbarro	6839	40⅝	37½	38⅝	—5⅝
SierHS	5460	25⅝	21	25⅛	+2⅝
viCnfAr	5370	2½	2¼	2⅜	
A-dd ac s	5266	10	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
Alza	4603	63⅞	59⅞	63⅝	+4⅛
ForstL s	4512	39⅝	35⅝	39¼	+3⅛
Nabors	4508	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
EchoBy	4494	8⅛	7⅞	8	
NY Tim	4491	23⅛	21⅞	22⅝	
Hilhav	4366	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	753,256,000
Week ago	859,310,000
Year ago	146,280,000
Two years ago	185,010,000
Jan 1 to date	18,705,290,000
1990 to date	15,940,360,000
1989 to date	14,922,310,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	46,470,000
Week ago	53,910,000
Year ago	12,340,000
Jan 1 to date	1,336,440,000
1990 to date	1,457,300,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1125	715
Declined	830	1221
Unchanged	286	295
Total Issues	2241	2231
New Highs	181	148
New Lows	39	35

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	414	382
Declined	374	472
Unchanged	190	207
Total Issues	978	961
New Highs	42	51
New Lows	19	28

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, May 24.

(Continued)

	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]							

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, May 24.

Option & price		Calls			Puts		
		Jun	Jul		Jun	Jul	
[illegible]							

Total Call Vol. [illegible] Call Open Int 1,551,834
Total Put Vol. [illegible] Put Open Int [illegible]
r—Not traded. s—No option offered. o—Old.
Last is premium (purchase price).

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, May 24.

Option & price		Calls			Puts		
		Jun	Jul		Jun	Jul	
[illegible]							

Total Call Vol. [illegible] Call Open Int [illegible]
Total Put Vol. [illegible] Put Open Int [illegible]
r—Not traded. s—No option offered. o—Old.
Last is premium (purchase price).

MONDAY SPORTS

Penguins Thrash North Stars To Win First Championship

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota — The first all-American Stanley Cup final in 10 years was won by a team with an American owner, an American general manager, an American coach and an American goalie, all of whom owed much of their success to a French-Canadian, Mario Lemieux.

Lemieux, who won the Conn Smythe trophy as the most valuable player of the playoffs, scored one goal and had three assists Saturday night as the Pittsburgh Penguins routed the Minnesota North Stars, 8-0, to win the National Hockey League's best-of-seven championship series, four games to two.

Lemieux finished the playoffs with 44 points, three short of Wayne Gretzky's league record. Lemieux missed the first 50 games of the season after back surgery, and, because of back spasms, sat out Game 3 against Minnesota — the last game Pittsburgh lost.

His shorthanded breakaway began the scoring Saturday night. Tom Barrasso, the Penguins' American goalie, made 39 saves as Pittsburgh won the Stanley Cup for the first time in its 24 years in the NHL.

The Penguins are owned by Edward J. Debartolo and coached by Bob Johnson under Craig Patrick, the general manager.

After falling behind, 2-1, in the series, the Penguins won three straight to become the first U.S.-based team since the New York Islanders in 1983 to win the title. They did it with the largest margin of victory in a final-round game since the NHL took over the Stanley Cup after the 1924-25 season.

That ended an outstanding postseason run for the North Stars, who

STANLEY CUP FINAL

were trying to become only the third team, and the first in 42 years, to follow a below-.500 regular season with a major professional title.

"You hate to admit they have a better team, but they just outplayed us," said Minnesota's Dave Gagner.

The North Stars seemed to run out of steam — especially goalie Jon Casey, who played his third straight poor game and was pulled for the second successive time after leading all playoff goalies in goals-against average the first 20 games.

This time, he allowed three goals on the first seven shots he faced, with Ulf Samuelsson scoring on Pittsburgh's first shot of the game, a long wrist shot from the left point on a power play.

With Minnesota on a four-on-three power play, Lemieux made it 2-0 when he took Larry Murphy's long pass off the boards, fought off Brian Bellows's check from behind, decked Casey to the ice and slid in a backhander.

Murphy, who once played for the North Stars, had nine assists, breaking the championship series record for defensemen that had been shared by Chicago's Pat Stapleton (1973) and Edmonton's Paul Coffey (1985). Coffey is now Murphy's teammate.

"It was a frustrating series," Casey said. "Lemieux played very well. He pretty much owned me."

The Penguins increased their lead to 3-0 at 13:14 when Joe Mullen scored on Kevin Stevens's power play setup in front of the net. The opportunity began at the other end when Bobby Smith of the North Stars fell and lost the puck.

When the second period began, Brian Hayward was in the net for the North Stars and they were playing a frantic, overenergized style that is not always to their benefit.

Midway through the period, the Stars made themselves shorthanded when they tried to rough up Samuelsson, one of the best defensemen in this series.

The Penguins quickly added two more goals, by Bob Errey at 13:15 and Ron Francis at 14:28, to make it 5-0. This seemed to further irk Minnesota, Jim Johnson driving Mark Recchi into the boards before Wilkinson flattened Lemieux without a penalty.

But when Mullen scored his second goal of the game, at 18:44 on a high wrist shot after a breakaway, that made it 6-0 and put the end in sight. *(NYT, AP)*

The Associated Press

The Pistons' Isiah Thomas found no shortcut to the hoop through Scottie Pippen, who led the Bulls with 10 rebounds and 26 points.

Sagging Pistons, Raging Bulls

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — The two-time champion Detroit Pistons are facing elimination as early as Monday afternoon from this year's National Basketball Association playoffs unless they come up with a considerable number of answers in the next 24 hours.

Scottie Pippen's 26 points and 10 rebounds, Michael Jordan's 33 points, 7 rebounds and 7 assists, and timely contributions from Horace Grant, Bill Cartwright and B.J. Armstrong added up to a 113-107 victory Saturday night that gave the Chicago Bulls a 3-0 lead in the best-of-seven Eastern Conference final.

The Bulls shot 57.5 percent and forced the Pistons to rely almost exclusively on a three-guard lineup as they easily won a game the Pistons thought they would use to turn the series.

While Pippen was making 10 of 16 shots and Jordan 11 of 19, the Pistons got scant contribution from Dennis Rodman (no points, seven rebounds), James Edwards, Bill Laimbeer and Joe Dumars. Isiah Thomas scored 29 points, but he missed 13 of 22 shots and committed four turnovers against Chicago's tight defense.

Once again, the Detroit starters were a collective no-show. At halftime, by which point the Pistons trailed by eight, Rodman had missed the only two shots he had taken; Edwards had missed his only shot; Laimbeer had only a tip-in; Dumars had missed three of four shots, and Thomas had missed four of seven. In the last 18 minutes of the first half, the Pistons' starters had four points.

If not for Mark Aguirre's 10

NBA PLAYOFFS

points, Vinnie Johnson's 14 (on six-for-seven shooting) and John Salley's seven, the Pistons would have been as desperately behind as they were after the first nine minutes, when the Bulls led, 24-8.

With Johnson and Aguirre leading the way, and Jordan missing five straight shots, the Pistons rallied to make it 34-34, then took the lead, 38-36, on Salley's dunk.

But the lead lasted only seconds. Cartwright tied it at 38, and John Paxson put the Bulls ahead for good with a left handed lay-in.

The lead reached 16 before a three-point play by Thomas made it 78-73 in the final minute of the third quarter, but the Pistons could never get closer than five points.

Divac Routs the Blazers

Los Angeles Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California — Vlade Divac, the amiable Yugoslav who hadn't played his very best for a long while, has given the Los Angeles Lakers a 2-1 lead in the Western Conference finals.

He took over in the third quarter Friday night as the Lakers broke open a 51-47 contest, ran up a 20-point lead and coasted by the Portland Trail Blazers, 106-92.

In a 12-0 run, Divac scored six points with two steals and a block.

The center, who had four rebounds in the first two games and was being roundly challenged in print by teammates, started the run by blocking Jerome Kersey's shot, triggering a fast break on which Byron Scott was fouled and made two free throws.

Then Divac stole the ball from Kevin Duckworth, starting another break that ended with Divac rebounding James Worthy's miss and scoring on a short hook.

Moments later, Divac sneaked up on Clyde Drexler, tipped the ball away from him, starting yet another break.

This one ended with Divac scoring on a lay-up, after a length-of-the-court pass from Magic Johnson. The Lakers' lead was now 59-47, the crowd was in a frenzy and Johnson punched the air in triumph.

Then Divac sank another hook to make it 61-47.

He left the game 25 seconds later, never to return. He had 16 points and seven rebounds in 27 minutes, but the night belonged to him.

His teammates then took over with Sam Perkins scoring 14 of his 18 points in the fourth quarter and the Lakers' lead grew to 86-66 with 7:04 left, the first time in the series one team had truly routed the other.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Through Saturday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	24	14	.600	—
Toronto	25	18	.581	½
Detroit	21	20	.512	3½
Milwaukee	19	22	.463	5½
New York	16	23	.410	7½
Cleveland	15	24	.385	8½
Baltimore	12	26	.333	10½
West Division				
Texas	23	14	.622	—
Oakland	25	17	.595	½
California	23	19	.548	2½
Seattle	23	19	.548	2½
Chicago	19	20	.487	5
Minnesota	20	22	.476	5½
Kansas City	17	23	.425	7½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	25	15	.625	—
St. Louis	23	18	.561	2½
New York	22	18	.550	3
Chicago	22	20	.524	4
Philadelphia	20	22	.476	6
Montreal	19	23	.452	7
West Division				
Los Angeles	24	17	.585	—
Atlanta	23	18	.526	2½
San Diego	22	21	.512	3
Cincinnati	20	20	.500	3½
Houston	16	25	.390	8
San Francisco	13	29	.310	11½

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 000 000 000—0 4 1
Milwaukee 001 000 10x—2 5 0
Nichols and Skinner, Toobensee (8); Navarro and Surhoff. W—Navarro, 4-2. L—Nichols, 0-3.

Kansas City 010 001 000—2 5 2
Minnesota 000 300 00x—3 9 0
S. Davis, Aquino (6), Crawford (8) and Macfarlane; Morris, Aguilera (9) and Harper. W—Morris, 4-5. L—S. Davis, 2-5. Sv—Aguilera (8). HR—Kansas City, Brett (1).

New York 010 300 200—7 10 1
Baltimore 000 000 100—1 3 3
Sanderson, Cadaret (6), Guetterman (8), Farr (9) and Nokes; J.M. Robinson, Klaus (4), Hickey (7), Williamson (7), Flanagan (9) and Melvin, Whitt (4). W—Sanderson, 5-2. L—J.M. Robinson, 2-4. HR—New York, Maas (8).

Boston 030 202 110—10 15 1
Detroit 012 000 420— 9 10 0
Bolton, Gray (7), Fossas (8), Reardon (9) and Pena; Petry, Searcy (4), M. Lefter (7), Gleaton (8); Henneman (9) and Allanson. Tettleton (9). W—Bolton, 5-1. L—Petry, 2-3. Sv—Reardon (14). HRs—Boston, Reed (1), Rivera (1), Quinones (2). Detroit, Deer (9), Phillips (4), Fielder (9), Shelby (1).

Toronto 000 000 020—2 7 1
California 030 000 10x—4 7 0
Key, Timlin (7), Davey (8), Ward (8), Henke (9) and Borders; Finley, J.D. Robinson (8) and Tinsley. W—Timlin, 4-2. L—Finley, 7-2. Sv—Henke (4).

Texas 105 000 010—7 11 0
Seattle 000 030 000—3 9 0
Rogers, Ja. Barfield (8) and Petrolli; Holman, Rice (4), Swan (7), Burba (9) and Valle. W—Rogers, 4-3. L—Holman, 4-5. Sv—Ja. Barfield (1). HRs—Texas, Downing (3), Brechele (7).

Chicago 000 100 400—5 7 0
Oakland 002 000 101—4 9 0
McDowell, Radinsky (7), Thigpen (8) and Fisk; Slusarski, Young (7), Chiten (7), Klink (9), Eckersley (9) and Quirk, Steinbach (9). W—Eckersley, 1-1. L—Thigpen, 2-1. HRs—Chicago, Fisk (1). Oakland, Riles (2), McGwire (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 000 100 011—3 6 0
Chicago 000 011 12x—4 9 0
M. Gardner, Burke (8) and Reves, Santovenia (8); Sanlon, Assenmacher (8), Slocumb (9) and Villanueva. W—Sanlon, 2-0. L—M. Gardner, 0-2. Sv—Slocumb (1). HRs—Montreal, Noboa (1). Chicago, Sandberg (6), Dunston (6).

Philadelphia 000 010 000—1 7 0
Pittsburgh 030 000 20x—7 11 0
Mallsolland, Akerfelds (5), McDowell (7), Mt. Williams (8) and Lake; Z. Smith, Heaton (8) and Slaught. W—Z. Smith, 4-2. L—Mallsolland, 5-3. HRs—Pittsburgh, Bonds (5), Bonilla (6).

St. Louis 002 000 000—2 6 0
New York 001 220 20x—6 14 0
B. Smith, Sherrill (7) and Pagnozzi; Cone and Sasser, O'Brien (8). W—Cone, 4-3. L—B. Smith, 4-2. HR—New York, Miller (1).

Los Angeles 300 020 02x—7 13 0
Cincinnati 001 001 100— 3 9 0
Martinez, Candelaria (7), Crews (8) and Carter; Hammond, Carman (5), Power (8), Dibble (9) and Reed. W—Martinez, 3-1. L—Hammond, 3-2.

San Francisco 010 100 000—2 6 0
Atlanta 001 001 10x—3 12 0
Burkett, Brantley (6), Rijkaff (8) and Decker; Glavine and Olson. W—Glavine, 7-2. L—Rijkaff, 2-2. HRs—San Francisco, Bass 2 (3). Atlanta, Justice (5).

San Diego 000 000 000—0 3 0
Houston 000 000 001—1 5 0
Benes and Santiago; Harnisch, Schilling (9) and Bianko. W—Schilling, 1-3. L—Benes, 2-5.

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 000 003 002—5 5 0
Milwaukee 000 000 040—4 7 1
Kline, Hillegas (8), Jones (8) and Taubensee; Sickmer (9); Beale, Crim (7), Machada (9) and Surhoff. W—Jones, 1-3. L—Machada, 0-1. HRs—Cleveland, Baerga (5). Milwaukee, Sveum (1).

Chicago 000 000 300 0—3 6 2
Oakland 001 010 010 3—5 7 0
(10 innings)
Perez, Drahman (5), Patterson (7), Pall (7), Radinsky (8), Edwards (10) and Merullo. Watanatsu (7); Welch, Eckersley (9), Klink (10) and Steinbach. W—Klink, 3-2. L—Edwards, 0-2. HRs—Chicago, Pasqua (3). Oakland, Canseco (6).

Boston 000 110 000—2 7 2
Detroit 012 000 00x—3 5 0
M. Young, Lamp (3), Hesketh (6), Gr. Harris (6) and Pena; Terrell, Henneman (7) and Allanson. W—Terrell, 2-4. L—M. Young, 3-2. Sv—Henneman (6). HR—Detroit, Deer (10).

New York 000 001 202—4 9 3
Baltimore 010 020 011—5 11 0
Perez, Habyan (7), Farr (8), Guetterman (9) and Geren; Nokes (7); Ballard, Smith (7), Hickey (7), Williamson (7), Flanagan (8) and Hollas. W—Farr, 2-1. L—Flanagan, 1-2. Sv—Guetterman (3). HRs—New York, Mattingly (3). Baltimore, C. Ripken (11).

Kansas City 000 004 205—11 17 1
Minnesota 000 020 000— 2 11 0
Gubicza, Montgomery (6), M. Davis (9) and Macfarlane; Guthrie, Leach (6), Willis (7), Casian (9) and Harper. W—Gubicza, 1-2. L—Guthrie, 3-3. HR—Kansas City, Stillwell (2).

Toronto 000 000 000—0 5 0
California 020 010 02x—5 9 0
Stottlemyre, Acker (8) and Myers; McCaskill, Eichhorn (8), Harvey (9) and Tingley. W—McCaskill, 4-5. L—Stottlemyre, 5-1.

Texas 100 200 101 04—8 16 1
Seattle 000 120 000 02—4 12 0
(11 innings)
Champarino, Jeffcoat (11), Poole (5), Alexander (6), Gossage (8), Jo. Barfield (9), Je. Russell (11) and Petrolli, Stanley (8); DeLucia, Swift (6), Murphy (8), M. Jackson (8), Swan (10), Burba (11) and Valle. W—Jo. Barfield, 2-0. L—Swan, 1-1. HRs—Texas, Downing 2 (5), Brechele (8). Gonzalez (6). Seattle, Griffey Jr. (4), Buhner (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 230 001 000—6 11 1
Cincinnati 000 000 100—1 8 0
Gross, Gott (8) and Scioscia; Charlton, Scudder (2), Carman (6), Myers (9) and Reed. W—Gross, 3-4. L—Charlton, 2-5.

St. Louis 000 030 022—7 9 0
New York 010 000 001—2 7 3
Hill, Carpenter (7), Agosto (8) and Pagnozzi; Whitehurst, Schourek (5), Innis (5), Simons (8) and Sasser, Cerone (5). W—Hill, 5-2. L—Whitehurst, 2-2. HR—New York, Johnson (10).

San Francisco 101 005 000—7 12 1
Atlanta 110 000 210—5 11 1
Downs, Sesura (7), Oliveras (7), T. Wilson (8), Brantley (9) and Kennedy; Smoltz, Freeman (6), Berenguer (8) and Heath, Olson (6). W—Downs, 2-2. L—Smoltz, 1-4. Sv—Brantley (4). HR—San Francisco, R. Thompson (7).

Philadelphia 011 000 000 00—2 4 0
Pittsburgh 010 000 001 02—4 9 1
(11 innings)
DeJesus, McDowell (7), Mt. Williams (8), Beaver (10) and Daulton; Walk, Patterson (5), Kloser (8), Landrum (9), Palacios (11) and LaValliere. W—Palacios, 3-2. L—Beaver, 3-4. HR—Pittsburgh, Merced (4).

San Diego 010 000 000 3—4 8 0
Houston 000 200 000 1—3 7 2
(10 innings)
Rasmussen, Costello (8), Rodriguez (8), Lefferts (10) and Santiago; J. Jones, Osuna (9), Schilling (10) and Bianko. W—Rodriguez, 2-1. L—Osuna, 1-2. Sv—Lefferts (10). HRs—San Diego, McGriff (11). Caolbaugh (1).

Montreal 000 000 200—2 6 0
Chicago 004 011 00x—6 10 0
Mahler, Sampen (5), Frey (7), B. Jones (8) and Reyes; Bielecki, McElroy (6) and Berryhill. W—Bielecki, 6-2. L—Mahler, 1-3. Sv—McElroy (1). HRs—Montreal, Santovenia (1). Chicago, Sandberg (7), Berryhill (4), Salazar (4).

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Hiroshima	20	14	1	.586	—
Yakult	22	16	1	.577	—
Taiyo	20	19	1	.513	2½
Yomiuri	20	20	0	.500	3
Chunichi	18	18	1	.500	3
Hanshin	12	25	0	.324	9½

Saturday's Results
Hanshin 4, Hiroshima 1
Yakult 6, Chunichi 5
Yomiuri 4, Taiyo 3

Sunday's Results
Hiroshima 13, Hanshin 4
Taiyo 11, Yomiuri 4
Yakult 3, Chunichi 2

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	27	10	1	.724	—
Kintetsu	19	17	0	.528	7½
Nippon Ham	19	17	1	.527	7½
Daiei	15	19	0	.441	10½
Lotte	16	21	0	.432	11
Orix	13	25	0	.342	14½

Saturday's Results
Nippon Ham 12, Seibu 2
Kintetsu 14, Daiei 10
Orix 3, Lotte 2

Sunday's Results
Nippon Ham 13, Seibu 5
Kintetsu 3, Daiei 2
Orix 9, Lotte 3

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup Final

(Best-of-Seven)
Saturday's Results
(Pittsburgh wins series, 4-2)

Pittsburgh	3	3	2—8
Minnesota	0	0	0—0

First period—1, Pittsburgh, Samuelsson 3 (Tocchet, Trottier), 2:00 (pp). 2, Pittsburgh, Lemieux 16 (Murphy), 12:19 (sh). 3, Pittsburgh, Mullen 7 (Stevens, Tocchet), 13:16 (pp). Penalties—Brown, Min (interference), :07; Johnson, Min (high-sticking), 6:20; Stevens, Pit (holding), 10:25; Roberts, Pit (roughing), 10:59; Modano, Min (interference), 11:17; Roberts, Pit (interference), 13:58; Tocchetti, Pit (tripping), 17:35.

Second period—4, Pittsburgh, Errey 5 (Jagr, Lemieux), 13:15. 5, Pittsburgh, Francis 7 (Mullen), 14:28. 6, Pittsburgh, Mullen 8 (Stevens, Samuelsson), 18:44. Penalties—Samuelsson, Pit (roughing), 8:03; Recchi, Pit (roughing), 8:03; Churla, Min (roughing), 8:03; McRae, Min, misconduct, 8:03; Thorell, Min, double minor (roughing), 8:03; Gagner, Min (roughing), 15:18.

Third period—7, Pittsburgh, Peak 1 (Lemieux), 1:19. 8, Pittsburgh, Murphy 5 (Lemieux), 13:45 (pp). Penalties—McRae, Min (slashing), 12:27; Stevens, Pit (slashing), 13:53; Gavin, Min (slashing), 13:53.

Shots on goal—Pittsburgh (on Casey, Hayward) 11-9-8—28. Minnesota (on Barrasso) 16-7-16—39.

Power-play opportunities—Pittsburgh 3 of 6; Minnesota 0 of 3.

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

CONFERENCE FINALS
(Best-of-7)
WESTERN CONFERENCE
(Los Angeles leads series, 2-1)

Portland	22	18	19	33— 92
L.A. Lakers	27	16	27	36—106

Portland: Kersey 7-18 5-6 19, Williams 1-4 2-2 4, Duckworth 2-14 1-2 5, Drexler 7-20 3-3 18, Porter 7-14 2-3 16, Robinson 5-9 2-2 13, Ainge 4-11 4-4 13, Bryant 1-1 0-0 2, Cooper 0-0 0-0 0, Young 0-00-00, Davis 0-1 2-2 2, Abdelnaby 0-0 0-0 0, Williams 0-0 3-4 3. Totals 43-73 28-35 113.

Detroit: Rodman 0-3 0-0 0, Edwards 1-2 0-0 2, Laimbeer 5-7 0-0 10, Dumars 3-10 5-7 11, Thomas 9-22 11-15 29, Aguirre 7-17 2-2 17, Salley 4-6 5-7 13, Johnson 11-17 3-6 25, Henderson 0-1 0-0 0, Rollins 0-0 0-0 0. Totals 48-85 26-36 107.

3-point goals—Chicago 1-4 (Armstrong 1-1, Pippen 0-1, Paxson 0-1, Hodges 0-1), Detroit 1-7 (Aguirre 1-3, Thomas 0-1, Henderson 0-1, Dumars 0-2). Fouled out—Salley. Rebounds—Chicago 46 (Pippen 10), Detroit 47 (Rodman, Laimbeer, Thomas, Johnson 7). Assists—Chicago 21 (Jordan 7), Detroit 13 (Thomas 6). Total fouls—Chicago 30, Detroit 33. Technicals—Aguirre. Chicago illegal defense, Rodman. Flagrant foul—Williams.

FOOTBALL

WLAF Standings

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
European Division						
x-London	9	0	0	1.000	293	101
Barcelona	7	2	0	.778	186	109
Frankfurt	7	3	0	.700	155	139
North American East Division						
N.Y.-N.J.	5	5	0	.500	257	155
Montreal	4	5	0	.444	118	211
Orlando	4	5	0	.444	209	259
Raleigh-Durham	0	10	0	.000	123	380
North American West Division						
x-Birmingham	5	5	0	.500	140	140
San Antonio	4	6	0	.400	176	196
Sacramento	3	7	0	.300	179	226

x-clinched division title

SATURDAY'S GAMES
Sacramento 24, Frankfurt 13
Birmingham 28, Raleigh-Durham 7
New York-New Jersey 38, San Antonio 9

MONDAY'S GAMES
Barcelona at London
Orlando at Montreal
Regular Season Ends

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
MVV Maastricht 1, FC Groningen 0
Roda JC Kerkrade 1, Vitesse Arnhem 2
PSV Eindhoven 3, FC Twente Enschede 1
SC Heerenveen 1, Fortuna Sittard 2
FC Volendam 0, Ajax Amsterdam 3
Feyenoord Rotterdam 0, FC Utrecht 0
RKC Waalwijk 2, Willem II Tilburg 0
FC Den Haag 1, SVV Schiedam 1
Standings: PSV Eindhoven and Ajax Amsterdam 51 points; FC Groningen 44; FC Utrecht 37; Vitesse Arnhem 35; FC Twente Enschede 34; RKC Waalwijk 32; FC Volendam 31; Roda JC Kerkrade and Feyenoord Rotterdam 30; Willem II Tilburg 28; Fortuna Sittard and Sparta Rotterdam 27; FC Den Haag 26; MVV Maastricht 25; SVV Schiedam 22; SC Heerenveen 21; NEC Nijmegen 19.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Brest 0, Sochaux 0
Nancy 0, Paris St.Germain 2
Rennes 0, St. Etienne 2
Toulon 1, Monaco 1
Montpellier 0, Cannes 0
Auxerre 2, Toulouse 1
Lyon 1, Bordeaux 0
Caen 1, Nantes 0
Lille 4, Metz 1
Standings: Marseille 55 points; Monaco 51; Auxerre 48; Cannes and Lyon 41; Lille 39; Montpellier, Caen and Paris SG 38; Bordeaux and Brest 37; Metz 36; St. Etienne 35; Nice, Nantes and Toulon 34; Nancy 33; Sochaux 32; Toulouse 31; Rennes 28.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Kaiserslautern 4, VfL Bochum 1
Frankfurt 3, Bayer Uerdingen 2
Nuremberg 1, Borussia Dortmund 1
Bayern Munich 7, Hertha BSC Berlin 3
FC St. Pauli 2, 1. FC Cologne 0
Bayer Leverkusen 2, Homburg SV 2
VfB Stuttgart 1, Borussia Moench. 1
Karlsruhe SC 1, Werder Bremen 1
SG Wattenscheid 2, Fortuna Duesseldorf 0
Standings: FC Kaiserslautern 44 points; Bayern Munich 42; Werder Bremen 38; Hamburg SV 37; FC Cologne 36; Frankfurt 35; VfB Stuttgart 34; Bayer Leverkusen 33; Fortuna Duesseldorf 32; Wattenscheid 30; Karlsruhe and Borussia Moench. 29; Borussia Dortmund 28; VfL Bochum and St. Pauli Homburg 26; Nuremberg 25; Bayer Uerdingen 22; Hertha BSC Berlin 12.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Cagliari 1, Bari 1
Cesena 0, Fiorentina 4
Genoa 2, Juventus of Turin 0
Lazio of Rome 3, Sampdoria of Genoa 3
Lecce 0, Internazionale of Milan 2
AC Milan 0, Parma 0
Napoli 3, Bologna 2
Pisa 0, AS Roma 1
Torino 0, Atalanta of Bergamo 0
Standings: Sampdoria 51 points; AC Milan and Internazionale 46; Genoa 40; Torino and Parma 38; Juventus and Napoli 37; AS Roma 36; Atalanta and Lazio 35; Fiorentina 31; Bari and Cagliari 29; Lecce 25; Pisa 22; Cesena 19; Bologna 18.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Valencia 2, Athletic Bilbao 1
Real Madrid 2, Sporting Gijon 1
Zaragoza 2, Mallorca 2
Cadiz 1, Seville 1
Real Sociedad 1, Castellon 1
Logrones 0, Barcelona 2
Oviedo 3, Atletico Madrid 0
Espanol 0, Osasuna 1
Betis 1, Tenerife 1
Valladolid 0, Burgos 0
Standings: Barcelona 56 points; Atletico Madrid 47; Osasuna 43; Real Madrid 42; Sporting 40; Real Oviedo 39; Valencia 38.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY
England 2, Argentina 1

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
CLEVELAND—Activated Alex Cole, outfielder, from 15-day rehabilitation assignment at Colorado Springs.
BALTIMORE—Put Ben McDonald, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list retroactive to May 23. Recalled Roy Smith, pitcher, from Rochester, International League.
KANSAS CITY—Activated George Brett, first baseman, from 15-day disabled list. Optioned Sean Berry, third baseman, to Omaha, American Association.
TORONTO—Activated Ken Dayley, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Sent Bob MacDonald, pitcher, to Syracuse, IL.

TENNIS

EUROPEAN OPEN
In Geneva
Semifinals
Helen Kelesi (4), Canada, def. Conchita Martinez (1), Spain, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2; Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere (2), Switzerland, def. Tami Whitlinger, U.S., 6-1, 6-3.
Final
Maleeva-Fragniere def. Kelesi, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

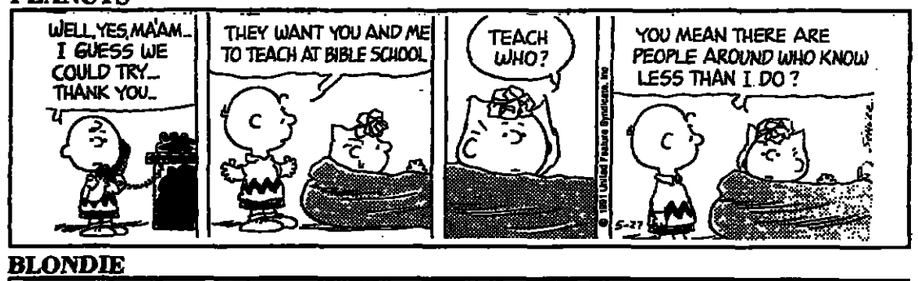
BOLOGNA ATP TOURNAMENT
In Bologna
Semifinals
Paolo Cane, Italy, def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-4; Jan Gunnarsson, Sweden, def. Omar Camporese (2), Italy, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4.
Final
Cane def. Gunnarsson, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5.

PEUGEOT WORLD TEAM CUP
In Duesseldorf
Final
Sweden 2, Yugoslavia 1
Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, def. Goran Prpic, 4-6, 2-3, 6-4, 4; Stefan Edberg, Sweden, def. Goran Ivanisevic, 4-4, 7-5; Prpic and Slobodan Zivojinovic def. Edberg and Gustafsson, 3-4, 4-3, 6-4.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I THOUGHT YOU SAID YOUR WATCH WAS UNBREAKABLE."

PEANUTS



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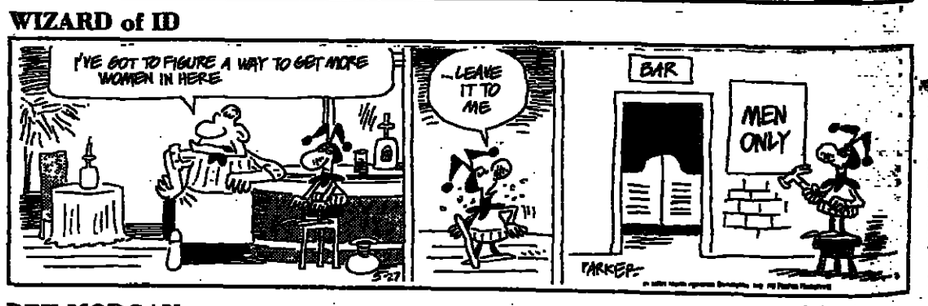
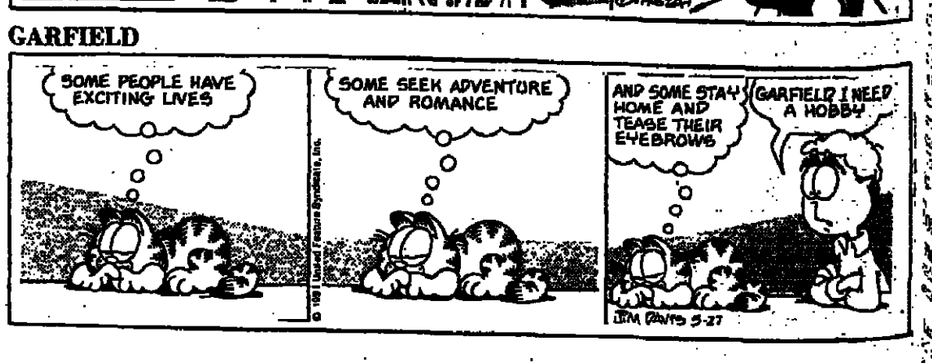


BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HARCI
KYMOS
QUERIV
YAIRPT

WHAT A REVOLVING DOOR TENDS TO MAKE SOME PEOPLE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○" (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: VAGUE PANSY BRINE WINNOW
Answer: Where you'll find "deposits" that many people hand quite for a rainy day— IN A SNOW "BANK"

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MONDAY SPORTS

The French Open, at Age 100, Is the Most Heady Experience in Tennis

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Around this time of year a century ago, an expatriate Englishman by the name of H. Briggs beat a Frenchman, F. Baignières, in a lawn-tennis match in the Bois de Boulogne, a green expanse on the western edge of Paris proper.

If neither man's name nor age was recorded for posterity, the score by which Briggs won the first French tennis championship was passed through the generations intact: 6-3, 6-4.

Nowadays, the French Open is played not on grass but on pulverized brick, and it takes three sets to win a match. But the centennial tournament, which begins Monday, will take place, as the French Open has since 1928, at the Stade Roland Garros, not far from the site of Briggs's 1891 triumph.

Named after the French rugby player and war aviator who was killed in action a day before his 30th birthday in 1918, the Stade Roland Garros is looking particularly pretty for the occasion.

The Italian painter Lucio Fanti has built a couple of colorful murals, one of which, 35 meters long and three meters high (115 by 10 feet), contains an honor roll of participants since 1925, when the championships were opened up to nonresident aliens.

And with the unveiling last week of the bronze statue of Jacques Brugnon, all of the Four Musketeers — the quartet that glorified French tennis in the 1920s — are now so represented in the central pavilion. The statue of Brugnon joined the likenesses of the other three, Henri Cochet, René Lacoste and Jean Borotra, that had been put in place in previous years.

The setting is everything at Stade Roland Garros, and during the past week, when early arrivals vied for morning practice time on the 19 courts, the spring stillness was punctuated by incessant popping, like so many champagne bottles being uncorked in all directions.

Closer to the action, the sounds betrayed the peculiarities of the clay courts. Rex Bellamy, whose tennis prose adorned the columns of the Times of London for so many years, liked to write about "shots shuffling on shale."

The French Open, the world's premier clay-court tournament, is arguably the most demanding test of tennis ability. Unlike the serve-and-volley quickness that characterizes grass and hard courts, tennis on clay tends to produce lengthy rallies in which players plan their shots in advance like chess masters plotting their moves.

The ball bounces lazily on clay, which means that power and quickness are less valuable assets. A clear head is also necessary to win here, as Michael Chang so convincingly proved when he claimed the French title in 1989. Stricken with leg cramps in the fifth set of a fourth-round contest with Ivan Lendl, Chang drew on his wits and won by simply outsmarting the three-time champion.

Lendl withdrew from the 1991 tournament on Sunday, his right hand not having sufficiently recovered from recent surgery. The men's field also lost Jonas Svensson, seeded 13th and a semifinalist two of the last three years, because of the back problems he has had in recent weeks.

Stefan Edberg is seeded No. 1 but, like so many other serve-and-volley stylists, is always uneasy playing "on this stuff." He was so uneasy last year that he succumbed in the first round to Sergi Bruguera, who was still almost a year away from making his way into the top 10.

Bruguera, as the clay-court player of the hour, can be considered a strong favorite to collect the champion's prize of 2.4 million French francs ($413,793). But his known weakness is his lack of stamina for marathon matches.

John McEnroe would be another to ask about the rigors of Roland Garros, about the 1984 final, when he could not finish off Lendl after having won the first two sets, or about his 1980 match with Paul McNamee, an Australian who beat him, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, 7-6, after more than four hours of dueling on a scorcher of an afternoon.

McEnroe, now 32 and seeded No. 15, is back at Roland Garros for the first time since 1988, but his luck has not changed. In Friday's draw, he got as his first opponent Andrei Cherkasov, an upstart Soviet clay-courter whose rank of 17 is the highest of the unseeded lot.

The withdrawals of Lendl and Svensson should make life considerably easier for Pete Sampras, whose stiffest competition before a possible semifinal contest with Edberg would be the 12th-seeded German, Michael Stitch. But Sampras, too, has a formidable first-round opponent in Thomas Muster, a proven clay-courter from Austria.

Andre Agassi, who lost the final last year to Andrés Gómez, must open against Mark Rosset, a hard-serving Swiss. Potential obstacles in his half of the draw include Bruguera and Boris Becker.

Among the women, Monica Seles and Steffi Graf are seeded to play for the top prize of 2.2 million francs. But Gabriela Sabatini, seeded No. 3, has been on a rampage for several months and has developed an interesting rivalry with Seles. If those two meet here, it would be in the semifinals.

Assuming, that is, that Seles shows up on time. The 17-year-old Yugoslav said Sunday that she had missed a practice session last week because she could not find a taxi after a shopping spree on the Champs-Elysées.

The world's premier clay-court tournament is arguably the most demanding test of tennis ability. Unlike the serve-and-volley game on grass and hard courts, tennis on clay forces players to plan their shots in advance like chess masters plot their moves.

Mears Wins at Indy, Crash Finishes Foyt

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Rick Mears passed Michael Andretti for the last time with 12 laps to go Sunday and won his fourth Indianapolis 500-mile race by 3.1 seconds.

Mears, who started from the pole position for a record sixth time, now has four firsts, one second, two thirds and two fifths in only 14 Indys.

Defending champion Arie Luyendyk of the Netherlands came in third, a lap behind the two leaders.

Mears joined A.J. Foyt and Al Unser as the only four-time winners of the race.

He also extended car-owner Roger Penske's Indy record to an unprecedented eight victories.

Foyt, who had said this would be his last Indy 500, went out on his 26th lap after running over debris from a crash involving Kevin Cogan and Roberto Guerrero. Both spun and hit the wall; Guerrero was uninjured but Cogan fractured his right upper arm, right forearm and right thigh and was scheduled for surgery at Methodist Hospital.

Buddy Lazier ended his rookie year on the first lap when his car spun and hit the wall. Willy T. Ribbs, the first black to compete in the race, completed just six laps before he was stopped by engine problems.

Andretti was seeking his first Indy victory, and the first by his family since his father, Mario, won in 1969.

Mears beat Foyt, starting in the middle of the front row, to the first turn, then ran away from Andretti at the end.

The race came down to those two after Mears's teammate, Emerson Fittipaldi, fell out just 29 laps from the end with a gearbox failure.

Andretti pitted for a splash of fuel during a caution flag with 16 laps left in the 200-lap event. That gave the lead to Mears, but the two were nose-to-tail at the restart.

Most of the crowd of more than 400,000 were on their feet when Andretti squeezed past Mears on the inside as the two darted through the first turn on lap 187.

But Mears, who had won in 1979, 1984 and 1988, made the best move of the day, going around Andretti in the first turn on lap 188 for the 19th and final lead change.

The seventh and final caution flag, waved on lap 191, came when Mario Andretti's car stopped at the pit entrance. But it was pulled away and the green flag came back out with six laps to go.

Mears got the jump and pulled steadily away to finishing the 500 miles (808 kilometers) at an average speed of 176.460 mph. His lap 196 around the 2½-mile Indianapolis Motor Speedway oval was his fastest of the day, 221.6 mph.

"I never even dreamed of coming here, let alone running here, and winning even once," Mears said.

He gave up the lead to Mario Andretti 13 laps into the race and he held it until his son took over on lap 23.

Michael Andretti, who is expected to move on to Formula One racing for at least the next few years, looked for a while like he might run away and hide from the rest of the Indy field.

He built leads of up to 28 seconds, on lap 74, before a scheduled pit stop and another caution flag brought him back to the field. He still held the lead at the halfway point, but with Fittipaldi dogging his rear end.

A 16-second pit stop by Fittipaldi's crew on lap 112 helped him come out of a series of green flag stops at the front of the pack, several seconds ahead of the younger Andretti.

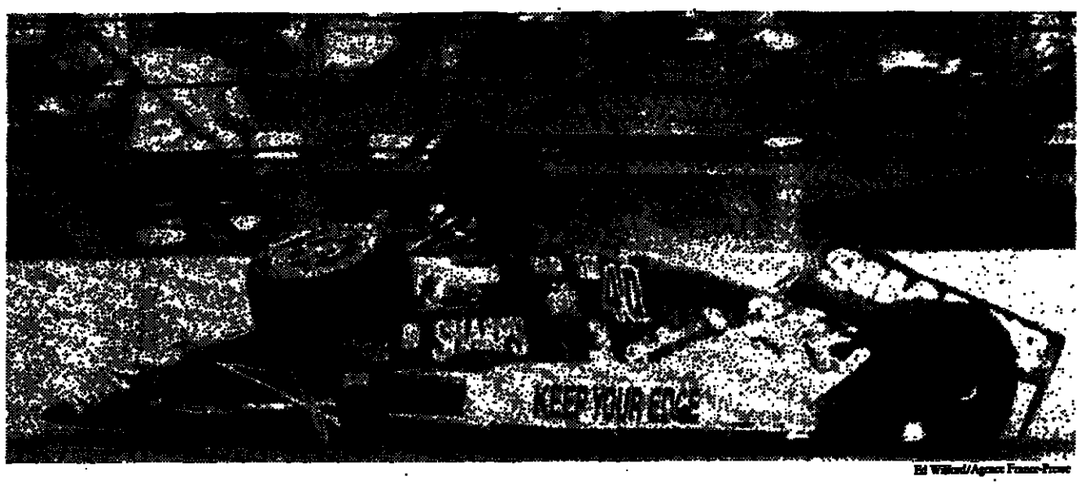
Mario Andretti then saw his latest chance at a second Indy victory virtually disappear when he was penalized one lap on lap 106 for passing under a yellow flag.

On lap 130, the third-place Bobby Rahal, the 1986 winner and last year's runner-up, went out with a turbocharger problem, leaving only Fittipaldi, Michael Andretti and Mears at the front.

Fittipaldi, second, first and third here the past three years, was finally knocked out by his gearbox problem. His clutch had gone earlier and he had to be pushed away from his pit stop on lap 170. The gearbox went completely one lap later, giving the lead back to Andretti.

Foyt, after slamming hard into a tire and part of Guerrero's suspension, continued slowly around the track in a farewell tour of sorts, waving to the fans as he drove to and along pit road at Indy for what may be the final time. But he left the door for a 1992 return slightly ajar.

"I don't really know what I'm going to do," he said. "There's a lot of things going through my mind."



Ed Wiltord/Agence France-Presse

Chad Schultz/Agence France-Presse

The front tires flew off the car, above, driven by Roberto Guerrero as it hit the wall during the crash that sent Kevin Cogan to the hospital with several fractured bones. Debris from their cars also knocked A.J. Foyt out of the race on his 26th lap. In the infield, rain, which delayed the start of the race for almost an hour, did provide a new entertainment for the Indianapolis crowd — mud wrestling.

Smiley Wins His 7th As the Pirates Jump On Phillies in 4th

The Associated Press

The Pittsburgh Pirates' John Smiley won his seventh game in eight decisions when Andy Van Slyke homered and Jose Lind tripled in two runs during a four-run fourth inning that became a 5-2 victory Sunday over the visiting Philadelphia Phillies.

Smiley, off to his best start in the major leagues, allowed just three hits over the first eight innings, then gave way to Bill Landrum after giving up two hits to start the ninth. Landrum finished up for his seventh save, allowing an RBI ground ball to Dale Murphy as the Pirates swept the three-game series, outscoring the Phillies by 18-5.

Smiley, dropped from the starting rotation at the end of the 1990 season, allowed only one runner as far as second base until Jim Lindeman doubled and scored on two infield outs in the eighth. He struck out four and walked two.

Cardinals 14, Mets 4: In New York, Tom Pagnozzi drove in six runs and Ozzie Smith knocked out Dwight Gooden with a line drive and St. Louis ended with 23 hits. Gooden (5-4) was hit on the left wrist by Smith's line drive in the five-run seventh.

Smith's shot caught Gooden just above the glove on his left wrist. He left the game in pain, but X-rays showed no broken bones and the Mets said Gooden was not expected to miss a start.

The 23 hits were the second most ever against the Mets — they allowed 27 in a 26-7 loss to Philadelphia in 1985.

Reds 3, Dodgers 0: In Cincinnati, Tom Browning gave up three hits over seven innings and Glenn Braggs drove in two runs as Reds rebounded from two straight drubbings to beat Los Angeles. He retired the first 14 batters he faced until Mike Scioscia doubled in the fifth. Randy Myers took over in the eighth, allowing one hit, to earn his fourth save.

Braggs had a sacrifice fly and an eighth-inning homer, his fourth. Mariano Duncan had two hits and scored the first two Cincinnati runs off Bob Ojeda.

Astros 13, Padres 3: Rookie outfielder Luis Gonzalez had a home run and two doubles and drove in four runs in a rare Houston offensive showing as the Astros beat San Diego. Mark Portugal won for the 10th straight time in the Astrodome helping his season record to 5-1 as the Astros backed him with a season high for runs scored.

Portugal, who hasn't lost at home since April 27, 1990, scattered seven hits and struck out six in seven innings. The Padres used five pitchers, including outfielder Darrin Jackson, who had never pitched in his 10-year pro career.

Ed Whitson (3-5) pitched three innings and took the loss.

Giants 10, Braves 6: In Atlanta, pitcher Bud Black foiled an intentional walk with a two-run single and Mike Felder also drove in two in a five-run sixth that carried San Francisco Giants to victory. Black (5-4) gave up seven hits, walked three and fanned two.

The Giants broke a 2-2 tie with five singles and an intentional walk off Charlie Leibrandt (3-4) in the sixth. They scored two more in the eighth and one more in the ninth on Kevin Bass' fourth homer.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

■ *In Saturday's games, The Associated Press reported:*

Dodgers 8, Reds 1: Eddie Murray drove in three runs and Kevin Gross held the Reds to five hits in seven innings as Los Angeles scored seven times in the first two innings in Cincinnati. The Dodgers sent 19 men to bat in the first two innings against Norm Charlton and Scott Scudder.

Gross, who entered the game with an ERA of 5.95, ran his record to 3-4 and added an RBI single in the 5-run second inning. It was the first time this season that Gross has pitched more than six innings.

Cubs 6, Expos 1: Damon Berryhill's three-run homer and solo home runs by Ryne Sandberg and Luis Salazar gave Chicago a 6-1 victory over visiting Montreal that was its fourth straight under the new manager, Jim Essian.

Berryhill's fourth home run capped a four-run third inning. Sandberg, who led the National League with 40 home runs last year, hit his seventh this season and second in two games leading off the fifth.

Cardinals 7, Mets 2: In New York, Felix Jose broke a 1-1 tie with a two-run double in the fifth and Ken Hill won his third straight game for St. Louis. Hill was hurt only by Howard Johnson's 10th home run leading off the second inning that gave the Mets a 1-0 lead.

Pirates 4, Phillies 2: Orlando Merced hit a two-run homer in the 11th inning and the Pirates, helped by eight innings of one-hit pitching from four relievers, beat Philadelphia in Pittsburgh.

Giants 7, Braves 6: San Francisco snapped its seven-game losing streak as Robby Thompson and Mike Felder each had three hits in Atlanta. The victory was only the seventh for the Giants in 30 games. Their 13-29 record is the worst in the majors.

Padres 4, Astros 2: Scott Coolbaugh hit his first home run of the season with one out in the 10th and San Diego held on to win in Houston. Coolbaugh hit the first pitch from Al Osuna over the left-field fence. Another run came home on Rafael Ramirez's throwing error and Tony Gwynn added an RBI double in the inning.

McRae's Hitting Leads Saberhagen and Royals Past Twins

The Associated Press

Brian McRae hit a home run and singled twice Sunday, leading Bret Saberhagen and the Kansas City Royals past the Minnesota Twins, 5-1, in Minneapolis.

Saberhagen (5-3) gave up eight hits in winning his fourth consecutive decision. He walked two and struck out one.

He was bidding for his first shutout since Sept. 26, 1989, but lost it in the ninth inning when Chili Davis, Brian Harper and Gene Larkin singled. His other complete game this season was May 10, against Milwaukee, for his 100th career victory.

Kevin Tapani (2-5) lost for the fifth straight time. He gave up nine hits and five runs in four innings.

McRae, the son of Hal McRae, recently named the Royals' manager, singled and scored in the first, hit his fourth home run in the second and had an RBI single in the fourth. Despite batting leadoff, McRae is second on the Royals with 21 RBIs.

The Royals have won four of their last five games and nine of their last 15.

Kansas City took a 3-0 lead in the first inning. McRae led off with a single and scored on Kirk Gibson's double. George Brett singled before Danny Tartabull and Brent Mayne hit RBI singles.

McRae again led off in the second inning, and homered off the facing of the football press box in right-center field.

Tigers 9, Red Sox 4: In Detroit, Cecil Fielder, Rob Deer and Lou Whitaker each homered during a five-run first inning that led to the defeat of Boston.

Deer homered for the third straight day and Mickey Tettleton also connected for Detroit. The Tigers hit nine home runs and had three victories in the four-game series.

Both starting pitchers, John Cerutti of the Tigers and Dana Kiecker of the Red Sox, lasted just 1⅓ innings. Cerutti gave up three runs and Kiecker (2-1) allowed six runs. Mark Leiter (2-1) pitched 4 1-3 shutout innings for the victory. Paul Gibson went the last three innings for his fifth save.

Tony Phillips, who got four hits, drew a leadoff walk in the Detroit first and Whitaker followed with his fifth home run into the upper deck in right-center field. After Alan Trammell walked, Fielder hit his 10th home run.

With two outs, Deer hit his 11th home run. Lloyd Moseby singled and Pete Incaviglia nearly hit the fourth home run of the inning, but his fly ball was caught on the warning track in center field, 420 feet away.

■ *In Saturday's games, The Associated Press reported:*

Rangers 8, Mariners 6: Thanks to timely hitting and a lucky bounce off a speaker in Seattle's Kingdome, Texas won its 12th straight game in 11 innings on a two-run single by Gary Pettis and a two-run homer by Juan Gonzalez. The Rangers extended the longest winning streak in team history and stayed unbeaten since May 11.

Ruben Sierra singled off Russ Swan for his fourth hit of the game with two outs in the 11th and Julio Franco doubled. Pettis hit the go-ahead single and Gonzalez followed with his sixth home run for an 8-4 lead.

Athletics 5, White Sox 3: Jose Canseco's two-run homer with two outs in the 10th in Oakland beat Chicago. Hitless in his first five plate appearances, with a walk and three strikeouts, Canseco hit the ball over the wall in right-center field.

Indians 5, Brewers 4: In Milwaukee, Felix Fermin singled home the go-ahead run and Cleveland scored two unearned runs in the ninth. Carlos Baerga walked to lead off the inning and moved to second on Julio Machado's wild pitch. With one out, right fielder Dante Bichette dropped Brook Jacoby's looping liner for an error and Baerga moved to third.

Royals 11, Twins 2: In Minneapolis, Kurt Stillwell hit a grand slam and drove in five runs, giving Kansas City's new manager, Hal McRae, his first victory. McRae took over after John Wathan was fired and lost, 3-2, to Minnesota in his debut on Friday.

Yankees 6, Orioles 5: Roberto Kelly singled home the tie-breaking run in the ninth as New York won in Baltimore. It was the Orioles' second consecutive loss under their new manager, Johnny Oates.

Tigers 3, Red Sox 2: Rob Deer homered for the second straight game as Detroit won at home. Walt Terrell gave up seven hits and left with runners on first and third in the seventh inning. Mike Henneman finished with shutout relief for his sixth save.

Deer hit his 10th home run of the season in the second inning for a 1-0 lead. He homered Friday night in Boston's 10-9 victory.

Angels 5, Blue Jays 0: In Anaheim, California, Kirk McCaskill outpitched Todd Stottlemyre and Ron Tingley drove in three runs as California shut out Toronto.

SIDELINES

Johnson 5th in Return to 100 Meters

GRANADA, Spain (AP) — Ben Johnson ran out of gas and finished fifth in his first 100-meter dash since the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Dennis Mitchell of the United States bolted past Johnson halfway through Saturday's race and won in 10.18 seconds at an international track and field meet. Johnson finished in 10.54, with Nikolai Antonov of Bulgaria second in 10.49, followed by Luis Rodriguez of Spain and Patrick Stevens of Belgium.

● Mary Decker Slaney, 32, who for most of the last two years has spent the better part of her time as a wife and mother, and in rehabilitation from the latest in a succession of injuries, held off PattiSue Plumer to win the women's 1,500-meter race in the Bruce Jenner Classic in San Jose, California. She was timed in 4 minutes, 4.92 seconds, the fastest women's time in the world this season. *(NYT)*

Tokai Tei-O Easily Wins Japan Derby

TOKYO (AFP) — Heavily favored Tokai Tei-O took the lead at the halfway point and won Sunday's Japan Derby by three lengths.

Tokai Tei-O's victory in Japan's biggest race was his fifth straight since his debut in December.

● Kooyonga, a 4-to-1 shot ridden by Warren O'Connor of Ireland, sped to a three-length triumph in the Irish 1,000 Guineas horse race at the Curragh on Saturday. The 3-year-old filly was bought by Mituo Haga of Japan 10 days ago.

The 2-1 favorite, Rua D'Oro, ridden by veteran English jockey Lester Piggott, came in fifth.

For the Record

Philippe Casado of France edged countryman Didier Thueux on Sunday to win the first stage of the Tour of Italy cycling race, a 193-kilometer stage that began and finished in the port of Olbia, Sardinia. *(AP)*

Lazio has not signed an agreement on the transfer of Tottenham midfielder Paul Gascoigne, the Rome club's general manager said Saturday, contradicting several press reports. *(Reuters)*

Ballesteros Leads In British PGA

The Associated Press

VIRGINIA WATER, England — Seve Ballesteros put on a spectacular putting display as he moved into a two-stroke lead Sunday after three rounds of the British PGA golf championship.

The Spaniard, who started the day two strokes behind Wayne Riley of Australia and Bernhard Langer of Germany, shot a 65 for a 54-hole total of 15-under-par 201.

Ballesteros sank four putts of 20 to 30 feet (six to nine meters), including a 30-footer for an eagle on the 483-yard 12th hole. He holed a 20-footer on the 15th and finished with consecutive 25-footers on the final two greens.

Langer finished with a 69 and dropped into second place at 203.

Nick Faldo of England, seeking a fifth consecutive British PGA title, carded seven birdies in shooting 65 and moved into a third-place tie with Colin Montgomerie of Scotland at 204.

■ **Lohr Leads in U.S.**

Bob Lohr rocketed past 19 players with a 7-under 63 on Saturday that give him a one-shot lead over Gene Sauers with one round left in the Colonial Invitation, United Press International reported from Fort Worth, Texas.

Knights vs. Monarchs In WLAF Semifinal

The Associated Press

The New York-New Jersey Knights found a way to get a home game in the playoffs for the World League of American Football.

Make sure you win your division — even with a 5-5 record — and make sure there's a soccer game scheduled for Wembley Stadium in London.

The Knights beat the San Antonio Riders, 38-9, on Saturday to win the North American East Division of the WLAF. In the playoff semifinals next week, New York-New Jersey will play the undefeated London Monarchs (9-0) at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

A soccer match was scheduled for Wembley long before the WLAF's need for a home playoff game for the Monarchs, the champions of the European Division, who will play Barcelona on Monday.

The winner of the semifinal next week advances to the World Bowl on June 9 at Wembley.

For the Knights, Jeff Graham threw two touchdown passes and ran for another. Graham led drives of 90, 95 and 93 yards in the first half as New York-New Jersey took a 28-3 lead by halftime. Graham, who completed 15 of 19 passes for 249 yards, also scored on a four-yard run in the third quarter.

Craig Schlichting recovered a fumble in the end zone for another touchdown. The Riders (4-6) were eliminated from postseason play.

Surge 24, Galaxy 13: In Frankfurt, Mike Elkins threw two short touchdown passes to Carl Parker as Sacramento beat the Galaxy before a crowd of 51,263, the league's largest in Europe.

The loss prevented the Galaxy (7-3) from clinching a playoff berth.

Fire 28, Skyhawks 7: In Raleigh, North Carolina, playoff-bound Birmingham took advantage of seven turnovers and poor special teams play to beat Raleigh-Durham, which lost all 10 of its games in the WLAF's first season.

Birmingham (5-5) scored three touchdowns in the second half to clinch the North American West Division title. A 50-yard punt return for a touchdown by cornerback James Henry with 10:33 left in the third quarter ended a 7-7 halftime tie.

IAAF to Publish All Test Results

Reuters

TOKYO — The International Amateur Athletic Federation said Sunday it would publish the results of all future dope tests, whether negative or positive.

The body has previously made public only positive tests, but a spokesman said negative results would now also be issued, in order to clear up any suspicion about an athlete.

He said the ruling would apply to all tests carried out at all IAAF events worldwide.

The decision was made at a three-day meeting of the IAAF's council, which opened in Tokyo on Saturday. The city is hosting the world athletics championships in August.

The spokesman said the council will propose to the IAAF congress in Tokyo in August that the world championships be held every two years against four years at present.

If approved, the 1993 games will go to Stuttgart. The Swedish city of Gothenburg was the only other bidder but said it could not get facilities ready in time.

The council was also discussing readmitting South Africa to the IAAF but had not yet taken a decision, he said.

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Anomalous Master Of Oxford's Balliol

International Herald Tribune

OXFORD, England — Its stones are hallowed, its air miasmal: *Universitas Oxfordiensis* is in every sense glorious and, in the English style, deeply illogical. "Oxford traditionalists have always taken pleasure in the tangled nature of the thing," Jan Morris, an alumnus, wrote, "Its loose ends and innumerable anomalies."

Balliol College, founded in the 13th century as John de Balliol's act of penance for kidnapping the Bishop of Durham and the

MARY BLUME

breeding ground for such effortlessly superior Balliol men as Harold Macmillan, Aldous Huxley and the original for Dorothy L. Sayers' Lord Peter Wimsey, follows the tradition for anomalies. The latest in a long line of distingmished Masters of Balliol has since 1989 been a New Yorker, Baruch Blumberg.

It isn't really all that odd, Dr. Blumberg says. "Our previous Master had been a Catholic priest and that worked out very well. Before that we had a Marxist." Still he is the first scientist and the first foreigner to be Master of Balliol.

Blumberg, 66, aimiable and understated in a dark suit with a decorous chalk stripe and a gleaming digital watch, was talking in the rather stiff (but soon to be redecorated by his painter wife) reception room of the Master's Lodging. "Now, typical of Oxford institutions, the fact that it's called The Master's Lodging doesn't mean that the Master lives here. It's a kind of offical residence," he said. His unofficial home is near the college playing fields and cricket pitch.

Blumberg's familiarity with Oxford's quirks began when he came to Balliol in 1955 for a Ph.D. in biochemistry after taking his M.D. and working at Bellevue and Columbia-Presbyterian hospitals in New York. He looked on his medical training as a fallback position.

"I think you have in your mind that if things don't work out in research, which often happens, at least you have some skills and eight years of medical training."

Things did work out. In 1976 he shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine with D. Carlton Gajdusek for their separate work on the origins and spread of infectious viral diseases.

Blumberg's award was for identifying the hepatitis-B virus and inventing a vaccine for this worldwide killer that may also be effective against liver cancer. He was a director of the Institute of Cancer Research in Philadelphia when the prize was announced and laconically told The New York Times that it was nice that someone in Philadelphia had won in a year when the Phillies had failed to make it to the World Series.

From Balliol Blumberg remains in constant contact, through computer, with his Philadelphia laboratory where his unique library of 300,000 blood samples, collected in more than 30 years of world travels, is being used in several studies, including the early distribution of AIDS, a retrovirus associated with leukemia, and the detrimental effects of elevated iron levels in the blood.

Blumberg is at home in many worlds, in London's stuffiest club, the Athenaeum and in Antietam, Maryland, where he breeds Hereford cattle. An enthusiastic sailor (he once served as ship's surgeon with Grace Lines), he is also a nonstop reader, the author of several unfinished novels and an admirer of James Joyce, whom he came to through his friend, the late Richard Ellmann. He does not accept the view that science and the humanities are two warring cultures.

At present, he says, Balliol has a strong scientific presence. "I think that now roughly 40 percent of students and Fellows and about half the graduate students are working on scientific studies."

As Master, Blumberg follows in the famous footsteps of John Wycliffe, expelled from Oxford for Eucharistic heresy in 1381, and the infamous lurchings in the late 18th century of the lewd and fantastical Adam Squire, who dabbled in astrology and conned gamblers into paying him for magical assistance.

Balliol's greatest Master was Benjamin Jowett known, though not to his face, as The Jowler, and one of the most influential men in Victorian England. Jowett encouraged foreign students to attend the College, was an expert fund-raiser and installed Balliol's first Chemical Laboratory (Oxford is fond of the use of capital letters).

As Oxford embarks on an energetic fund-raising campaign, particularly among overseas graduates, it has been suggested that Blumberg's appointment was in part aimed at encouraging American contributions.

"No one demanded that when I became Master," he says. "But I said then that I would make an effort. It's important and I am prepared to do it."

Running an American research center is not all that different from running an Oxford College, he says. "It's very hard to manage scientists: if you have to tell them what to do something's gone wrong."

An Oxford College is a totally democratic institution. "The corporate name, let's say, is the Master and Fellows of Balliol College. All decisions are made either by unanimous agreement or by vote and we discuss all kinds of issues from how we invest our funds, changes in educational policy, dealings with individual students, wines and the colors of the rug in a public space.

"There are issues that people disagree on but in my experience they are almost always resolved by prior discussion so I consider it a setback when we actually have a vote."

Blumberg, whom everyone calls Barry, is sufficiently at home after his studies and later teaching posts at Oxford to appreciate the university's customs and quirks. He has no Latin to speak of and had to memorize the ancient phrases for his induction as Master but he can handle the Latin grace he must intone at Hall, where students dine, and knows which way the port must be passed in the Senior Common Room. "We really adhere to traditions but there are sort of priests of procedure who see to it," he says.

He is in extracurricular touch with students when he rides his mountain bike, rows and plays squash. "We have six squash teams. I'm the sixth man on the number five team. Our team is so good that from the ninth division we are now in the seventh and I'm afraid they'll be too good for me."

Since his Ph.D. studies, he has seen Oxford change. "Things do change here. They don't change fast but they do change." In a sense, he says, the dreaming spires image of Oxford is out of date. "People who think it's only that are out of date."

As an example of Balliol's concern for contemporary problems he was planning that night to chair The Master's Seminar on the obligations of richer countries towards poorer ones, with participants including the HIV specialist Dr. Gary Noble from the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, and former Prime Minister Edward Heath, a Balliol man.

Before that, there was the traditional Handshaking. "Don't imagine from that they're going to shake hands," Blumberg said. Handshaking means that the Master meets with each of the college's 200 graduates to discuss their work.

And at the end of each meeting does he shake the student's hand? "Oh no," he says mock-serious. "I wouldn't want to press the relationship."

Dalor Studio

Baruch Blumberg: After a Catholic priest and a Marxist, a scientist.

LANGUAGE

Explicit Talk, Not Just for Adults

WASHINGTON — In a "parental advisory," many record companies now include these words of warning on their adult offerings: "*Explicit lyrics.*"

"I take it," writes Peter Wood of Boston University, "that this is not intended to warn consumers that the lyrics were enunciated with precision, or that the listener might be overwhelmed by an encounter with clear statements."

David A. Santogrossi of West Lafayette, Indiana, has the same problem: "The word *explicit* means 'straightforward, openly stated rather than implied.' But I can imagine a time when I will ask a woman to 'be more explicit' — and get a slap in the face."

We have here a word that was keeping company with a modifier, and when the modifier ran out, the word was left in the lurch with the modified meaning. That happened with *male chauvinist*; a *chauvinist* was a nationalist zealot, like the soldier named Chauvin who fervently followed Napoleon. Then Time magazine in 1950 coined the term *male chauvinist*, to mean "misogynist, woman-hater" or more specifically "male supremacist"; after a while, militant feminists used *chauvinist* without the *male* modifier to make their points. The noun had absorbed the connotation of the phrase, ruining the noun for any other meaning.

Same thing is happening to *explicit*, a word rooted in the Latin for "unfolded." The adjectival phrase was *sexually explicit*, until the premodifying adverb *sexually* was lopped off by frequent users. That left *explicit* to carry on alone, abandoned by the modifier that got it into trouble. Now the word has the odor of obscenity or pornography about it, while its pristine senses — of clarity and openness — are left out in the cold.

The premodifier is not always the guilty party. Take the noun phrase *adult entertainment*. When we were kids, *adult* meant "grown-up, mature," but now its association with the go-go world of show biz has given it a sense of "not suitable for children." As a result, the word adult has gained the sense of *risqué* (French for "risking offense in polite conversation") or *pornographic* (from the Greek for "the writing of harlots") or *erotic* (from the Greek Eros, god of love), which means "arousing sexual desire." *Amateur*, by the way, is based on the Latin amare, "to love," and has come to mean "doing something not for pay but for the love of it."

□

Now, after all this grammatical ground-pawing, we get to the hot part. "Starring in Tonight's Erotic Video: The Couple Down the Street" is a five-column headline in The New York Times, above a story about "amateur adult videotapes." The star in this booming new industry is a 37-year-old Kentucky lawyer and mother of two who "refuses to allow her real name to be made public," writes Michael deCourcy Hinds, "but has revealed nearly everything else in five or six erotic tapes."

Hinds reports that the big hit is titled "Mary Lou the Stud Finder," based on a visit to the lawyer's home by a couple of carpenters to repair the porch. One sense of *stud* is "an upright in the framing of the walls to which paneling or laths are fastened," and a *stud finder* is an instrument that detects these uprights without tearing open the wall. A slang sense of *stud*, taken from a stallion used for breeding, is "a posturing male," as in the nickname of the hero in James T. Farrell's trilogy, "Studs Lonigan."

Now to what has happened to the old-fashioned noun *swinger* and the participle *wife-swapping*, which many assumed would change to *spouse-swapping*. According to Hinds, "Mary Lou said she and her husband attend conventions around the country of people interested in swapping sex partners, which participants refer to these days as '*consensual non-monogamy*.'"

Curious term; let us consider each of its parts.

Why *consensual*, not *consenting*, as in "consenting adults"? A case can be made that consenting applies to one-way consent while *consensual* denotes a two-way arrangement; besides, there is a nice play on *sensual*.

Monogamy means "one mate at a time." We tend to *think of monogamy as the opposite of polygamy*, which means "more than one mate at a time," but they are not precise antonyms because they deal only with the number of mates, not with the absence or presence of mates. In human affairs, *polygamy* becomes the crime of *bigamy* when it involves the contract of marriage to more than one person; presumably that is why the consensualists choose the fuzzier *non-monogamy*.

□

I do not consent; if you prefer a Goldwynism, when it comes to non-monogamy, consensual *me* out.

Non-monogamy is a cop-out, a word coined to avoid the use of a more direct term. The "A-word," as it is called in politics, is *adultery*, "intercourse between a married person and someone not his or her spouse." That's what Mary Lou and her husband assert to be their recreation, and it is not for grammarians to pass moral judgment, but when it comes to grammatical judgment, what they are saying is wrong, wrong, wrong. As a married couple, they are practicing *consensual adultery*; if they were unmarried but still a couple, they would be fairly described as *polygamous* because the adjective does not carry the same specificity as the noun, *polygamy*.

Frankly, I see nothing wrong with the term *swinging couples*, which has the widely understood meaning easily diagramed by anyone who understands how to rotate automobile tires in such a way as to distribute wear evenly. Unblessed or unburdened by marriage vows, the non-adulterous participants would be engaged in a simple *orgy*, from the Latin word for "secret rites" akin to the Greek *ergon*, "work," which some world-weary types claim it is. Here we go again: *Orgy* originally meant "wild revelry," as at the parties of Dionysus, and can still be applied to any licentious or passionate activity, but its frequent linkage with *sex* has given *orgy*, standing by itself, a meaning of "unbridled intercourse."

The alert reader will have noted two uses of the same abandoned and abused noun in the past two paragraphs. That is *intercourse*, which once meant general "dealings between individuals or groups," and still does in non-swinging dictionaries, but which most people take to mean *sexual intercourse*. If consensual non-monogamists ask, "Was there intercourse at the orgy?," few carpenters would take the meaning to be "Was there any cultural or commercial communication during the revelry?"

Left at the altar by the adjective *sexual*, the innocent *intercourse* — standing by itself — is connotatively damaged goods. *Explicit knows just how it feels.*

New York Times Service

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